The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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THE CAPITAL.

Report on the Missouri Disaster—Abolition of Assessors—Efforts to be Made to Unseat Liberal-Republican Chairmen—Rearranging the Standing Committees—Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, December 4, 1872.

REPORT ON THE MISSOURI DISASTER.

The Treasury Department has received an official report of the court of inquiry held at Nassau, N. P., regarding the loss of the steamer Missouri, which was burnt off Abaco, October 28th. The evidence is very voluminous, consisting of the testimony of most of the crew and officers saved. The court finds: First—that the vessel was hurriedly put to sea, and although fitted with new boilers and newly repaired machinery, no trial trip took place for the purpose of testing them; second—that the felting for the boilers was found to be either wanting or defective on the day appointed for sailing, and as there can be little doubt that the fire originated from the heating of the boiler, it can scarcely be questioned that the work of felting was imperfectly executed; third—that the Missouri was not provided with a sufficient number of boats, and such boats as she had were so secured as to be found difficult to be lowered; fourth—that on the alarm of fire all was confusion, that there was no discipline, no organization, or combined effort to save life, that each man acted independently to save his own life, and that no attempt was made to save the lives of female passengers.

UNSEATING CHAIRMEN.

The efforts are likely to be renewed to unseat the three Liberal Republican Chairmen of House committees—Banks, Blair and Farnsworth. Both the Republican organs of this city, to-day, express dissatisfaction with the continuance of these gentlemen in their official positions as Chairmen of committees. The *Republican* attributes the vote of the House last Monday against accepting the resignation of Mr. Banks to the argument of Mr. Brooks, and censures the Republican members for following his counsel. There is warm feeling on the subject, because the action of the House is regarded as an implied censure on the Senate in the case of Messrs. Trumbull, Sumner and others.

The Republican Senatorial caucus has been postponed till to-morrow. The action of the committee of five, appointed yesterday, has not authentically transpired. The opinion, however, is freely expressed that Messrs. Trumbull, Fenton and Rice will lose the chairmanship of their respective committees, but that the minority will have liberal representation therein.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will fall in Wisconsin and on Lake Michigan, with southerly winds, cloudy weather and light fall of snow, extending thence to the lower Ohio valley, followed to-morrow by occasional snow and northwesterly winds; in the Gulf States, northeasterly winds, cold and clearing weather; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, light, variable to southerly winds, the latter veering to easterly on the Gulf, with light rain; in Michigan and over the lower lakes and in Canada, southwesterly winds, partly cloudy weather, increasing temperature to-morrow, with diminishing pressure; in the New England and Middle States, fair weather, increasing temperature, diminishing pressure and southerly winds.

ABOLITION OF ASSESSORS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with ex-Commissioner Rollins and others, appeared this morning before the Ways and Means Committee, warmly pressing the new bill of the Commissioner for the abolition of the whole system of Assessors and Assistant Assessors, and imposing the duties of those officers upon Collectors and Deputy Collectors.

The Secretary of the Treasury was also present on the same business. The indications are that the bill in substance will be reported by the committee, and be passed by the House.

REARRANGING THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The committee appointed to rearrange the standing committees of the Senate held a meeting to-night, and decided to report to-morrow. It is understood that they have not in the revision provided for either Liberal Republicans or Democrats, but will leave it to themselves to agree to which committees they shall be assigned.

PERSONAL.

Senator Sumner was seized with rather a sharp attack of his complaint of heart disease while in the street last night. His friends have warmly expressed his censure from all Senatorial labors, but he was in his seat to-day at the opening of the session.

NEW YORK.

Apollo Hall Democrats Refuse to Coalesce with Tammany—Preparations for Fogers' Execution Ordered—Mrs. Greeley's Will—Reception to Minister Washburne.

NEW YORK, December 4, 1872.

POLITICAL.

At the meeting of the Apollo Hall Executive Committee last night resolutions were offered declining all propositions to coalesce with Tammany, and calling upon all Democrats to unite with Apollo Hall, and advising the election of only one delegate from each election district.

RECEPTION TO MINISTER WASHBURNE.

A reception was given to Hon. E. B. Washburne to-night by the Union League Club. The rooms were crowded with a distinguished company, including Governor Jewell, Generals McDowell, Gilmore, Byrnes and Barnard, Admiral Rowan, Earl of Caithness, and numerous city magnates. Mr. Washburne was introduced by Hon. W. M. Evarts, who greeted him on behalf of the citizens of New York, and expressed their appreciation of the honor he had done the United States under the most trying circumstances. Mr. Washburne thanked the assemblage for the cordial welcome, and was gratified by the approval of his fellow countrymen. He refrained a better American than ever and felt prouder of his country for the eminence it had attained.

E. C. Corcodin made a brief address. A sumptuous repast was then served, President Grant was not present, having come to New York to Greeley's funeral, and not to attend any festivities.

MRS. GREELEY'S WILL.

From an examination of Mrs. Greeley's will, it appears that she appointed Mr. Greeley executor and Ida Greeley executrix. She bequeaths to her husband all her pictures and statuary, a rare and valuable collection, and instructs Ida Greeley to appropriate one hundred dollars for the purchase of some additional memorials of her affection for her husband. In case of Mr. Greeley's dying or marrying again, Mrs. Greeley's real estate is not to be sold, nor the principal of the property used by either of the children without the joint consent of Ida Greeley and Judge Hast. Mrs. Greeley had a policy of life insurance on Mr. Greeley's life to the amount of $10,000 to $20,000. It is also stated that she owned some *Tribune* shares and various other stocks, besides the real estate.

PREPARATIONS FOR ROGERS' EXECUTION.

The counsel for Henry Rogers and District Attorney Britton, of Brooklyn, appeared before Governor Hoffman to-day relative to the stay of proceedings in the case of Rogers. The Governor directed that preparations for the execution of the accused on Friday be made, and if he saw reason to interpose he would telegraph from Sing Sing to-morrow.

A. T. STEWART'S LIBERALITY.

A rumor is current that A. T. Stewart has purchased the ground lately occupied by the New Haven Railroad Company, for the purpose of erecting thereon a building for the accomodation of young men similar to that which he has just built for working women.

CITY APPOINTMENTS.

The Mayor has appointed Richard M. Blatchford Park Commissioner, in place of the late Robert G. Dillon, and Rufus B. Beardsley to the Department of Public Instructions, in place of Judge Vanvorst.

RESISTING AN ELECTION OFFICER.

Abel C. Benedict was arrested to-day on an indictment for resisting a federal election officer at Dobbs' Ferry, and was bailed in $5,000.

EXAMINATION POSTPONED.

The examination of President Graham, of the Wallkill Bank of Middletown, for embezzlement, was postponed till Friday, and his bail reduced to $5,000.

FIRE.

The loss by the burning of the Bushwick avenue railroad stables in Brooklyn was $55,000. Seventy-five horses were burned to death.

BOSTON.

Resolutions of Respect to Greeley—Republican Convention.

BOSTON, December 4.—The Massachusetts House of Representatives to-day passed resolutions eulogistic of Greeley, and sympathy to the bereved daughters. The resolutions were sent to the Senate under a suspension of the rules.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The City Republican Convention, at its meeting to nominate candidates for aldermen, adopted and subsequently re-affirmed a resolution to confine its nominations within the Republican party. Henry L. Pierce, the Republican nominee for Mayor of Boston, dissents from this position, and declines the candidacy, saying, in his letter, that every citizen has a deep interest in the welfare of the city. All are entitled, irrespective of their political opinions, to fair representation in its municipal government.

—The argument in the Kellogg-Warmoth case, in New Orleans, was concluded yesterday. Judgment will be rendered to-morrow.

THE RIVERS.

EVANSVILLE, December 4.—Cloudy; signs of rain; mercury 38 to 40 deg. River about stationary. Up—Quickstep, 9:30 P. M.; Leclaire No. 2, 9 A. M. Down—Gray Eagle, 4 P. M.; Ada Hellman, 6 P. M. Business dull on account of low water; freights plenty.

ST. LOUIS, December 4.—Arrived, Mollie Mohler, Rose Tail Bar. Departed, W. J. Lewis, Vicksburg. River falling, and some ice running. Weather clear and mild. The Mary E. Poe is still fast in the ice near Windsor Castle. The Belfast has started down. The Joe Kenney is loading for the South, and other light draught boats would do so if the river were fully open.

CAIRO, December 4.—Arrived—H. Turner, New Orleans, 1; Idlewild, Memphis, 1 P. M; Peytona, New Orleans, 9. Departed—H. W. Strader, New Orleans, 9 P. M. River fallen 4 inches. Clear and mild.

CINCINNATI, O., December 4.—River six feet six inches; falling. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville. Departed—Exchange, Pittsburgh; Charmer, Evansville.

LOUISVILLE, December 4.—River stationary; 5 feet 3 inches in canal; 1 foot 5 inches in chute. Clear and mild. Business dull. No boats moving, except the packets.

NEW ORLEANS, December 4.—No arrivals. Departed—John Kilgour, Cincinnati; City of Cairo, Louisville. Clear and pleasant.

VICKSBURG, December 4.—No boats down today. Up—Sam. J. Hale and J. F. Tolle. Cloudy and cool. River falling.

MEMPHIS, December 4.—Clear and pleasant. River falling slowly. Departed—James Howard, New Orleans; Shannon, Cincinnati; Capital City and Lady Lee, Cairo; Fort Gibson, Arkansas river.

BY MAIL.

Wednesday's Cincinnati *Commercial* says: It is useless for steamers to go out on the present stage of water, with the hope of getting through.... The Thos. W. Means and J. S. Neal passed up yesterday with tows of empty barges .... The Exchange arrived from St. Louis last night, and will depart for Pittsburgh to-day. She receives 200 bales of hay at Lawrenceburg. She has about 300 tons of iron ore, fire-clay, &c., for Bellair, Liverpool and Pittsburgh.... Captain Evans, of the Exchange, reports the woods and timber on fire and burning furiously, in the vicinity of Commerce, Missouri, when his steamer passed down the Mississippi at that point, and the smoke so dense as almost to suspend navigation by daylight. Sixty-two deer, chased into the river by the flames, were captured while swimming the river in the vicinity of Commerce.... The new towboat Longfellow, recently completed at Jeffersonville, and propelled by the Dick Fulton's machinery, is designed to tow between Louisville and Pittsburgh.... Captains Dunlevy and Conway will arrive from Pittsburgh and start the Esperanza for that port as soon as the rise reaches here.

STATE NEWS.

THOMAS HARLAN, Phœnixville, was so severely kicked in the abdomen by a horse, one day last week, as to die shortly after.

THE shipments of oil over the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, for the month of November, were 18,475 barrels; of this amount 14,776 barrels were crude, and 3,699 barrels refined.

A NUMBER of farmers report the appearance of a large panther in Somerset county, travelling from point to point. It is supposed to be the same one seen in the vicinity of Salisbury recently.

PROFESSOR JAMES S. RAY has been appointed Professor of Mechanics in the Academy of Canonsburg, Washington county. The Professor graduated at the Washington and Jefferson College, with the class of 1851.

A YOUNG MAN named Jamison, son of Mr. Jamison, of the Jamison farm, at Petrolia, was found dead on the top of a tank at one of the wells on the farm. His head was over the open hatch-hole of the tank, and it is supposed he was suffocated by the gas.

ON Thursday evening last, as Mr. Stephen Burket was driving along with a load of coal, about a mile north of Martinsburg, he fell off his horse, striking the ground with his head, fracturing the skull, and the wagon passed over his arm, breaking it. He was found a few minutes after, but the vital spark had fled. Mr. Burket was a very respectable man and leaves a wife and nine children.

ON Wednesday evening last, Watson McClelland, while engaged running an engine in the Camuria Iron Company's mill, Johnstown, was caught by the fly-wheel of the engine and was thrown body and all distances of about fifteen feet. He struck on the governor of the engine and rebounded against an oil cupboard, and fell to the floor a corpse. The deceased was thirteen years old, and was a very fine boy.

THE Erie *Dispatch* says: The particulars of the murder of Hugh Donnelly by an insane man named James Nevins at the Corry lock-up last August and his subsequent trial and committal to an insane asylum are still fresh in the public mind; but the hospital being already inconveniently crowded, and there being some little dispute as to whether Erie or Warren county should pay the costs, Nevins was kept in the county jail. His ave rion to food continued, and it became necessary to force him to eat. Six weeks ago he became so much weakened that he was considered harmless, and was allowed to walk about the jail unshackled. He had been living flesh until his face looked like a piece of parchment stretched over a skull, and his voice was barely more than a whisper. Sometimes efforts were made to call his mind to the dreadful tragedy, but he evidently could not comprehend the questions and would ask to go down street, wondering what they were keeping him there for. Sunday morning, when the jailer visited him, he asked for a drink of water, but was too weak to sit up to drink it, and continued failing until noon, when he died, a really insane murderer.

OHIO NEWS.

ON Tuesday, November 26, says the Bucyrus *Journal*, Miss Barbara Fisher was run over by a railroad train and literally mangled and crushed to death instantly. She was about forty-four years old.

THE dwelling mill, foundry, nut factory and warehouse, at Newburg, was burned on Friday morning. The loss is estimated at about fifty thousand dollars, on which there was an insurance of half that amount.

A MAN named John Simpson was found dead in a stairway opening in Cleveland, on Sunday morning. Across the right side of the head there was a fearful gash several inches in length. He was a sailor, about forty years old and had been married, but had been divorced. Suspicious of foul play were entertained one a man who was in his company during the evening, has been arrested.

About seven o'clock Thanksgiving eve, a fire occurred in a dwelling house in Steubenville, occupied by Mr. Wm. Hunt, belonging to Mrs. Jane Blackburn. The roof and attic of the building were burned off, considerable of Mr. Hunt's furniture was burned, and about $200 in money, and other damage done in the efforts to extinguish the fire. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

A FISHING BOAT was capsized while opposite the water works tower, Cleveland, on Friday last. The boat is the Sunrise, which cleared sometime during Thursday, but did not leave until during the afternoon of the evening. Aboard of her was a man named Robert Wilds, his wife, and a boy who is probably a son of the couple. No trace of these persons is found in or about the boat, and it is supposed that they have been drowned.

LAST Tuesday week Miss Gertrude Schuyler, with two little children, son and daughter of Mr. Thomas Bowsher, was playing near the saw mill in Vaulue. In some manner the pile of logs near them commenced to roll. Miss Schuyler caught up the children and attempted to escape, but, alas, too late. All three were crushed beneath the logs. The little boy was instantly killed, and the little girl only lived a few hours. Miss Schuyler was alive at latest accounts, but cannot recover.

On Friday last, a young man named Edward Miller, employed in the nut works of Bourne & Knowles, Cleveland, was caught on a band which passes over an immense wheel and was instantly killed. When last seen before the accident he was standing with his back toward the band which was running at a fearful rate. It is supposed that by mistake he laid his arm on the band and that it was drawn between it and the wheel. The sudden shock threw the body between the upper and lower portions of the belt, and from thence up against the side of the mill with force enough to fracture the skull and bruise the body considerably. Death ensued almost instantly.

UNIONTOWN.

Severe Winter Weather—Court in Session—Spread of Epizootic—Scarcity of Coal, etc.

[Correspondence of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.]

UNIONTOWN, PA., December 3, 1872.

THE WEATHER.

We had some rather severe winter weather the last half of November, but December came in mildly and with rain showers; yesterday we had a thunder storm, which was an unusual phenomenon so late in the year, but they are becoming more common of late years.

COURT IN SESSION.

Court convened yesterday and there was better attendance than was expected. Hon. S. A. Gilmore, Presiding Judge, was sick and unable to be on the bench, so that only such business as could be transacted by the Associates was brought up. But he was on hand this morning and fined several absent Jurymen who had neglected sending in sufficient excuses for absence. There are several important criminal cases to be tried this term, and it is to be hoped that Judge Gilmore will be able to continue on the bench during this week at least.

EPIZOOTIC.

The epizootic has spread throughout the county with its usual rapidity, and the few horses that are still free from it are generally kept carefully stabled. Many of the Jurymen and witnesses, attending Court, walked to town ten and more miles or more, on account of the epizootic.

SCARCITY OF COAL.

A few teams continue to haul coal to town, but charges for hauling have advanced, and those who have a supply of coal on hands enough to keep them going for even a month longer, are fortunate, to say the least.

It was more by good luck, than good management, that our Commissioners got enough coal to supply the Court House during the sitting of court.

Q.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HORACE GREELEY.

The Last Sad Rites.

DUST TO DUST.

A City in Mourning.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES.

Oration by Henry Ward Beecher.

EULOGY BY REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

A Touching Tribute.

THE ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

Pouring Out of the People.

NEW YORK, December 4.—The distribution of tickets for admission to the Greeley obsequies was made at the Common Council Chamber this morning to the distinguished personages previously determined upon. President Grant's ticket having been sent to him at the hotel; and thereafter, at about half-past ten o'clock, the party took carriages and left for the church, according to programme.

Broadway was filled with spectators waiting for the funeral procession, and flags were suspended at half-mast from nearly all the buildings on either side of the whole length of the thoroughfare.

The police stood in front of the church as a guard. The church opened at about half-past ten, although ladies had previously been admitted and filled the galleries. During the hour which elapsed before the arrival of the procession, a strain of music was discoursed by the band.

Among the first celebrated dignitaries to arrive were Governor Hoffman, President Grant, and Roscoe Conkling. Soon afterwards and immediately following them came Horace Greeley, son, Minister Washburne, and Secretary Belknap, who sat at the right of the pulpit. There were also Gen. Schurz, Lyman Trumbull, and Vice President Colfax, who took seats near the President. The crowds outside extended as far as the eye could reach on either side of Fifth avenue, waiting for the arrival of the procession.

The building had been appropriately decorated. Over the door in front hung a flag draped with black. In the vestibule was a portrait of Greeley, with crape around the frame. The screen behind the pulpit was covered with black cloth, hanging in graceful folds, and relieved by festoons, white from the top of it depended graceful strings of smilax. The pulpit itself and the rail in front were fully draped. Drapery ran around the front of the galleries, and from bracket to bracket along the side walls. Lengths of serge draped from the centre of the ceiling to the spring of each arch, twined about the columns and hung from the pinnacles of the organ. The clock, stopped at ten minutes before seven, the hour of Greeley's death, was surrounded with black, and above it in a green wreath was a white cross of flowers. The pew which Greeley used to occupy, about the middle of the north aisle near the wall, was draped with crape. The figure, in flowers, of a lyre with broken strings, hung at the head. The seat was thickly strewn with flowers, camellias being placed in the spot which Greeley himself used to occupy. This pew will be left empty for thirty days.

The most remarkable decorations of the church, however, were the flowers. There was a beautiful appropriateness and personal significance in many of the devices which surrounded his bier. At the head, on a pedestal, was "It is done," with which his great life closed, was a wreath of ripened wheat, a fit emblem of the rich harvest the keen eyed of death had so justly grasped. Below this was a shield of white flowers with the arms of the State of New York in purple blossoms, the gift of the Common Council. Still below the last an ax and a pen were arranged in the form of a cross. A magnificent arch of white flowers, presented by the ladies of Dr. Chapin's congregation, spanned the pulpit. Over the speaker's head, on its white ground, was wrought in crimson blossoms the legend "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Around these the words "It is done," were repeated again and again in devices of many sorts of devices. At the right of the pulpit stood another gift from the Common Council, a large stand of which the whole top was composed of choicest flowers, rose buds and camelias and tuberoses, surmounted by a crown wrought from the same lovely blossoms. A similar stand and crown was the gift of Mayor Hall, and another came from the Lincoln Club. The Lotus, the Union League and the Herald Clubs were represented by appropriate offerings. From the German Greeley and Brown Club came an immense quilt, wrought in the choicest flowers. One of the most remarkable of tributes was a plow composed of camellias and white roses, with a ground work of violets and other modest blossoms. This beautiful design was the gift of the *Tribune* employes. Among the most conspicious offerings was a magnificent floral tablet, three and half feet wide, standing about six feet from the floor, and presenting the appearance of a picture supported by columns, of which the frame consisted of violets and tuberose buds. The ground of the tablet was formed of the choicest white flowers, inscribed at the top with the words "It is done," and in the centre, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." On the reverse were the letters "H. G." and the motto "In memoriam." The inscriptions were in red flowers. This tablet was presented by the *Tribune* Association.

About the coffin itself were arranged the gifts of the choicest personal friends. The air was full of the sweet breath of flowers. They were thick under the feet which trod so reverently as they bore him away. They filled every available space with their beauty.

Among many significant emblems displayed at the funeral was a simple wreath of dry leaves, with violets interlwined, sent by Whitelaw Reid to the Misses Greeley, with a brief expression of sympathy. The Misses Greeley, with their own hands, bound the wreath about the coffin of their father, as from one who to the last had his confidence and love.

The number of applicants for tickets of admission to witness the funeral services at the church was enormous. The church accommodates but eighteen hundred persons in all. Many prominent personages had great difficulty in procuring cards. Some persons offered high prices for tickets, but found none.

At eleven o'clock the funeral procession started from Mr. Sinclair's house, on Forty-fifth street.

Many affecting scenes took place there during the morning. Mr. Greeley's daughters were inconsolable in their grief.

The corpse was borne by ten men. Next came the chief mourners, the *Tribune* Association, and next the *Herald* Club.

As they entered the church the solemnity of the scene was most impressive. The stillness was such that it seemed as though the people in the church were breathed.

Prominently among those who slowly wound their way up the central aisle were Thurlow Weed, Wm. M. Evarts, Mayor Hall, Postmaster General Creswell, Gen. Dix, Gov. Morgan, Gen. Sheridan, Gov. Randolph, of New Jersey, a committee of the Union League Club.

Rev. Dr. Chapin opened the ceremonies by reading an appropriate selection from the Scriptures. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg next sang very touchingly "I Know that my Redeemer Liveth," after which Henry Ward Beecher delivered the funeral oration.

Mr. Beecher spoke substantially as follows; When men have filled the household of God with their presence, it is not surprising that we miss them when they leave us. Never, and yet they are constantly, like in the present case, going from us, and others are being called upon by means of a heavenly impulse to take their places in the great cause of God's kingdom. The occasion, my friends, is a solemn and sublime one, and we forget the strife and contest of the world—that strife that seperated us politically in the affairs of the nation, and I feel like coming to weep over the remains of him who is now in our presence soon to be taken from us, but whose memory shall live forever in the annals of his country. Who is this man whom we are here to day to commemorate? For thirty years he has filled the land with the greatest controversy. He was a man of war, and yet he died without evile honors.—a private citizen—and yet we honor him before and all. The President of the United States and his officers are here, and bow in silence to the will of God in taking from us our great brother. A little time ago, and we were in the midst of fierce battle, with the great dead the leader to the battle, and yet he now lies lifeless before us. It is because the man was something more than a professional man, so good and noble that he had few equals. It is for these and sons that we assemble to mourn the loss of Horace Greeley. For thirty years he built for himself no outward monument, no estate, but here to-day, between the oceans, there is not a man who has not felt the effects of the labors of Horace Greeley. What matters it that he became conflict over political economy he should be upon one side and you another? Isn't it enough that he has given his life blood for the good and to purposes of a nobler manhood? The husbandman reaps his harvest; the wheat is garnered; it reappears in the school boy and to future generations, and in it is the presence of the man. To-day we are all speaking kindly and sorrowfully for him. Think of those conflicts in which you forget humanity, out of which you have come, and summon your charity you that have been battling on the other side. After a long and tempestuous voyage he has reached the shore, and angels will welcome him to their outstretched arms. Let us hope that when we die, angels will open the gates for us and receive us to the glory of the Lord.

After the address of Mr. Beecher, which continued for a few moments "Sleep the last sleep" was rendered in a beautiful manner by a quartette from St. Francis Xavier's church.

Rev. E. H. Chapin then spoke as follows: One month ago, many who are now present met in this place to express our sympathy with one who sat with pallid face and quivering lips, a heart stricken mourner, over his wife. To-day, as in the freshness of his quiet sorrow himself, he is to lie by her side. The shadow of death through which he was then passing has enveloped him. Such is Providence that checks all human operations and makes life a continual surprise. I cannot attempt here to unfold the life or estimate the worth of Horace Greeley. Such an attempt would occupy about one hour, all things wherein we have acted together, or differed as friends differ, without impeachment of motive or decrease of respect. All that time I have had in his air enforced of the people in liberty, temperance, integrity, economy and industry, uniformly taking the side of the poor, enslaved and suffering of every color and nationality. When I think of his death there is mingled with my grief a feeling of gratitude that I had been preserved from saying one word through partisan zeal or difference of opinion which could add bitterness to his life; that I had none of the latter remain over the dead for unkindness to the living, which is one of the saddest burdens of humanity. I could not refrain from this hasty expression of my sympathy with one who, more perhaps than any other, has enjoyed the love and confidence of the great editor. No words of praise are needed. They would be lost in the general eulogy. With common consent all will take his place in the Walhalla of American worthies as one of the greatest and best.

I am truly thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

From Various Points.

—The trial trip of the new steamer Capron, intended for the Japanese Government, was made on Tuesday.

—The steamship Cresswell, from Falmouth for Cork, was lost during the voyage, and twenty-one of her passengers and crew perished.

—Dispatches from the north of Italy state that heavy rains have again swollen the waters of the Po, and another inundation is apprehended.

—The New York *Herald* proposes a press fund for the endowment of the children of the late Horace Greeley, and offers $1,000 as its own subscription.

—The report of the wreck of the steamship Dalmatian, and loss of 300 hundred persons on board, proves to have been untrue. The Dalmatian reached Liverpool in safety.

—At Boston, last Tuesday evening, Wendell Phillips delivered a lecture to a crowded audiotory, reviewing Mr. Froude, and charging him with misrepresentation in his historical lectures on the Irish question.

—At a meeting of prominent educators of Ohio, in Columbus, yesterday, it was decided to take proper steps for having the system of education, as practised in Ohio, fully represented at the Vienna Exposition.

THE OLD WORLD.

Effects of the Recent Storm in Northern Europe—Cities Under Water—Great Suffering—The Political Situation in France—Spanish Carlist Movement—Strike in London Gas Works—Cooley Trade in Cuba—Blood Hounds to be Used to Capture Negroes.

GERMANY.

EFFECTS OF THE RECENT STORM.

NEW YORK, December 4.—A Berlin letter to the London *Telegraph* says that the storm which passed over the north of Europe on November 11th last raged with a violence unprecedented within the memory of living man. Indeed the local annals of the Baltic and Ostsee coasts contain no record of so furious and destructive a tempest for nearly two hundred years past. All lines of railway radiating to the different points of the compass from this capital are encumbered with broken or uprooted telegraph poles. Business on the Bourse is at a stand-still. Sea walls were smashed into atoms, and trains were swallowed up in water.

The accounts from Stralsund, Kiel, Greifswald, Surmunde, &c., read like descriptions of a second deluge. On Wednesday the greater part of Griefswald was under water. The Ostsee stood five feet deep in the streets of that thriving little town. The total number of crafts foundered at Stralsund is over eighty. All the fishing boats belonging to Zinst, Dars and Hiddensa are gone to the bottom. Eight people were drowned at Venvitz, and all along the coast the inhabitants are ruined and suffer from the want of water, the sea having flooded all the wells.

FRANCE.

SPANISH CARLIST MOVEMENT.

PARIS, December 4.—A dispatch from Bayonne, in the Department of Basses Pyrenees, says 250 Carlists entered Spain from France yesterday.

There is much excitement in Malaga over apprehensions of a Carlist demonstration in that city. Many families are leaving, and troops are being quartered in the custom house and cathedral.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Evening.—It is expected that the Committee of Thirty to be elected by the Assembly to-morrow, and whose duty it will be to draw up a law regulating public powers and prescribing conditions of Ministerial responsibility, will consist of sixteen Monarchists and fourteen Republicans.

The party of the Right has rejected a proposition for even a partial renewal of the Assembly by an appeal to the people.

A meeting of the party of the Left was held to-day, at which, after a powerful speech by Gambetta in advocacy of the discussion of the Assembly, measures to that end were absolutely insisted upon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BREACH OF PROMISE COMPROMISED.

LONDON, December 4.—Elizabeth Dredge brought suit in the Court of Queen's Bench against Clinton Winans, a citizen of the United States, to recover fifty thousand dollars damages for breach of promise of marriage, but the case was compromised by Winans paying the plaintiff seven thousand five hundred dollars.

INCREASED EMIGRATION.

The number of emigrants that left Liverpool during November exceeded that of the previous month by two thousand.

THE CITY IN DARKNESS.

The employes of the different gas works are on a strike.

6 P. M.—Large portions of the city are in darkness to-night, the gas having been extinguished in many sections. The inhabitants are filled with consternation and dread, and the irritation against the strikers is very great.

WEST INDIES.

ARRIVAL OF PERUOL, REVOLUTIONISTS.

HAVANA, December 4.—A steamer which arrived here yesterday from Spain brought two hundred sailors who were implicated in the Ferrol revolt.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

The steamer Falchoy has arrived with one thousand coolies who were sold previous to the arrival of the steamer.

BLOODHOUNDS TO CAPTURE NEGROES.

The *Post*, a newspaper published in Sancti Espiritus, announces the arrival there of blood hounds to be used in capturing negroes still remaining in the mountains near that city. The hounds were purchased by order of the commanding General.

Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
Treasury Department of Pennsylvania,
HARRISBURG, Dec. 1st, 1872.

Balance in Treasury Nov. 30th, 1872	$ 1,443,173 99
Appropriations to the payment of over due loans, relief notes and Interest Certificates	415,994 49
	1,029,179 50
Loans Redeemed During Month of November, 1872.	
5 per cent. loan act of June 11 1840, par	1,116,183 24
5 per cent. loan act of May 15 1861	3,000 00
6 per cent. loan act of February 2, 1807 Interest series	19,500 00
6 per cent. " May 27th, 1871,	171,891 81
Total	$ 310,575 05
Debt Bearing Coin Interest.	
4½ per cent Bonds	$ 87,000 00
5 per cent. "	3,941,000 00
6 per cent. "	400,000 00
Total	$ 4,428,500 00
Debt Bearing Interest in U. S. Currency.	
5 per cent. Bonds	$ 907,200 00
6 per cent. "	20,921,450 00
Total	$ 21,828,650 00
Debt on which Interest has been Stopped.	
5 per cent. Bonds	$ 281,334 43
6 per cent. "	36,411 06
Total	$ 317,745 49
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Loan relief Act of May 4, 1841	$ 96,249 00
Interest Certificates Unclaimed	4,448 58
Domestic creditors	44 67
Total	$ 100,742 65
Chambersburg Certificates Act of May 27, 1871.	
6 per cent. Certificates, amount outstanding	$ 127,341 58
6 per cent. Certificates, amount unclaimed	515 52
Total	$ 127,857 10
Agricultural College Land Script Fund of Pa.	
6 per cent. bond act of April 3rd, 1872	$ 500,000 00
Recapitulation of Public Debt.	
Debt bearing coin interest	$ 4,428,500 00
Debt bearing interest in U. S. Currency	21,828,650 00
Debt on which interest has been stopped	317,745 49
Debt bearing no interest	100,742 65
Chambersburg Certificates	127,857 10
Agricultural College Land Script Fund of Pa	500,000 00
Total debt Nov. 30th 1872	$27,303,494 64

Published in compliance with Sec. 8th of the act of April 13, 1870.

By order of the
COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening Miss Marietta Ravel appeared in her play of "Wild Cat," to a large audience. In it she enacts the character of Florence Elwood, a part for which she is well calculated. She certainly has no superior in her peculiar line of acting, and few equals. She drew forth the applause of the audience in her various scenes, and every one seemed well pleased with the drama. The same bill is promised this evening.

AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—Crowded houses attest the popularity of this house and last night was no exception to the rule. To-night another new bill is offered in which Bowman and Harris and the artists of the combination will take part.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE.—A splendid Olio bill and a sensational drama entitled "Buffalo Bill," are offered for this evening, in which all the stars of this establishment will appear, with various additions.

LIBRARY HALL.—The seats for Miss Charlotte Cushman's readings, at Library Hall, on Friday evening, are being sold very fast, and no doubt every seat in the house will be taken by to-morrow evening. Miss Cushman, as a reader, has no equal in this country, and as it is the last season that she will appear in public, our citizens should not allow the opportunity to pass without hearing her. Seats can be reserved at Messrs. Kleber & Bro., Wood street.

Wholesale Liquors.

The well known firm of Messrs. Dillinger & Stevenson, No. 87 Second avenue, have now enlarged facilities for the transaction of their increasing business, and are prepared to furnish all persons with the purest and best of old rye whiskies, brandies, wines, gins, &c. The long experience of the firm in this branch of business, gives them great advantage and enables them to offer superior inducements to wholesale patrons. Among the stock now on hand, is a lot of fine Monongahela from one to four years old, and some old rye made respectively in 1865, '66, '67 and 68. Their stock is large and they guarantee everything to be the "purest and best article." They invite liquor dealers generally to call in and examine their stock and prices.

Special Notice.

To all holding tickets in the Kentucky Public Library Drawing. We are authorized to state, for the information of all ticket holders, that one of the firm of Gildenfenny & Hess, No. 40 Fifth avenue, will leave this day for Louisville, to be present in the interest of the Pittsburgh ticket holders, at the drawing to take place on next Saturday, December 7th. Those wishing tickets can procure them up to 12 o'clock today, when the books will positively close.

—Don't buy your Toys and Holiday Goods until you have looked over the immense assortment of rich, beautiful and cheap goods at Grove & Bair's, in the Central Hotel Building, Allegheny City.

CITY COUNCILS, 1873.

The following list will show the membership of Council for 1873, as revised by the election yesterday—those marked with an asterisk in the Select Branch being the new members.

Select Council.

FIRST WARD.
Wm. B. Hunter, R.
*John A. Elder, D.

SECOND.
Edward House, R.
*Wm. Phillips, R.

THIRD.
E. A. Montooth, R.
*John Shipton, R.

FOURTH.
Dr. N. McDonald, R.
*John R. McCune, R.

FIFTH.
John O'Neill, D.
*Bernard Rafferty, D.

SIXTH.
Saml. Morrow, R.
*F. H. Dannals, R.

SEVENTH.
John Wilson, R.
*Chas. Jeremy, R.

EIGHTH.
Geo. R. Chalmers, R.
*Jos. Marshall, R.

NINTH.
Peter Zern, D.
*John Froelich, R.

TENTH.
W. J. Friday, R.
*Dr. J. Alf. D.

ELEVENTH.
W. C. McCarthy, R.
*A. C. McClanahen, R.

TWELFTH.
Robert Liddell, D.
*J. C. Bayburn, R.

THIRTEENTH.
E. P. Jones, R.
*R. G. Herron, R.

FOURTEENTH.
R. S. Waring, R.
*Henry Lloyd, R.

FIFTEENTH.
A. L. Pearson, R.
*Stephen Dettrich, R.

SIXTEENTH.
R. H. Smith, R.
*Robert Watson, R.

SEVENTEENTH.
John W. Riddell, R.
*S. McMahon, R.

EIGHTEENTH.
J. H. Jones, R.
*David Kirk, R.

NINETEENTH.
C. B. Seeley, R.
*P. H. Laufman, R.

TWENTIETH.
David Aiken, R.
*Dr. A. H. Gross, R.

TWENTY-FIRST.
Richard Thompson, R.
*James Littell, R.

TWENTY SECOND.
Alex. Chambers, R.
James B. Murray, R.

TWENTY-THIRD.
J. D. Scully, D.
*Bill Burgwin, D.

TWENTY-FOURTH.
James S. Atkinson, R.
William McClurg, R.

TWENTY-FIFTH.
Robert B. Brown, R.
John F. Walters, R.

TWENTY-SIXTH.
David Chess, R.
C. J. Shultz, R.

TWENTY-SEVENTH.
James P. Galvin, D.
Anton Schmidt, D.

TWENTY-EIGHTH.
John Adams, R.
George Duncan, R.

TWENTY-NINTH.
T. B. Atterbury, R.
William Doyle, R.

THIRTIETH.
John B. Haines.
George A. Brown, I.

THIRTY-FIRST.
Jacob Och,
F. C. Kline.

THIRTY-SECOND.
Sam'l H. Goldthrope, R.
Chas. S. Fetterman, R.

THIRTY-THIRD.
Thos. Kernan, D.
James Lalley, D.

THIRTY FOURTH.
A. W. Foster, D.
John F. Minnich, D.

THIRTY-FIFTH.
S. N. Darling.
J. P. M'Kee, R.

THIRTY-SIXTH.
Frank Dorrington, R.
Joseph Hays, D.

Common Council.

FIRST WARD.
J. W. Milligan, D.

SECOND.
D. W. C. Carroll, R.

THIRD.
S. F. Fulton, R.

FOURTH.
G. Follansbee, R.

FIFTH.
J. C. Riley, D.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 53f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾@112⅞.

CONGRESS did not adjourn over on account of Mr. Greeley's obsequies yesterday, for the reason it has been established as a precedent to adjourn *only* on account of the funerals of eminent citizens holding official positions at the time of death. The case of Edward Everett is mentioned as one in point. Congress having declined to adjourn on the day of his funeral for the reason indicated.

MR. FROUDE struck back at Father Burke on Saturday night last, and announced that no matter what attacks should be made on him, he would hereafter hold his peace. The discussion between the two very naturally assumed a sectarian shape, involving the rights and wrongs of Protestant and Catholic rule. There is no end to this phase of the question; volumes by the million and a century of lectures would not end it.

THE Industrial Fair held in Newark, New Jersey, recently, for the exclusive exhibition of the products of that flourishing city, and which we commended on several occasions to the imitation of the manufacturers of Pittsburgh, appears to have been a great financial success. The stockholders have been reimbursed, and a small balance remains, which is to be used as the nucleus of a fund for the annual exhibition of Newark productions, similar to the American Institute in New York, the Maryland Institute in Baltimore, and the Cincinnati Exposition. The manufacturers who at first held aloof from the Newark Exhibition were among its most earnest supporters towards the close. Again, we repeat, is this example not worthy of imitation by the business men and manufacturers of Pittsburgh?

GENERAL HARTRANFT, on Monday last, retired from the office of Auditor General, a position he has held for six years directly from the people, and five months from an extension of time by the Legislature. During the time of General Hartranft's occupancy of the office nearly twelve millions of the public debt have been paid and the revenues of the State have been faithfully collected and applied to the various objects for which they were appropriated by the Legislature. We fully endorse the declaration of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* that he has made one of the best Auditor Generals the State has ever had. This opinion is fully shared by all who have had business with the department during General Hartranft's administration. General Harrison Allen assumed the duties of the office on Monday, and we look to him for a continuance of his predecessor's watchfulness and fidelity to the public interests.

IT is a good sign that the House of Representatives, on the second day of its session, engaged on a proposition to increase the navy. It meets with general favor, the only difference seeming to be whether a portion of the new vessels shall be built in private ship yards or all at the government yards. The bill reported by Mr. Schofield of this State, from the Naval Committee, provides for ten steam vessels to be either of iron or wood as the Secretary of the Navy may determine. The necessity for an increase of the navy arises mainly from the fact that owing to the disturbed condition of Cuba, we are liable to a rupture with Spain any day, and that power can now concentrate a more powerful force in West Indian and Gulf waters than we can, unless the foreign squadrons are ordered home. The Secretary of the Navy, without naming this reason in his report, warmly urges an increase of our naval force. There seems to be no reason to doubt Congress will make the necessary appropriations.

THE Southern Claims Commission to investigate losses during the war, for which the Government is held responsible, in their report to Congress cover some 2,200 cases, in which the amount claimed is nearly five millions, and the amount allowed but nine hundred thousand dollars. The excessive ratio of rejections to allowances is in part due to the fact that both large and small claims are sometimes found to be wholly fictitious or fraudulently exaggerated; while claimants are now put forward as loyal, who, in 1860 and 1861, used voice, vote and influence to carry their States for secession, took active parts in the intimidation and expulsion of Union men, raised or aided in the equipment of companies for the Southern army, and served and supported the Confederacy in various capacities as long as it lasted. The Commission have about fifteen thousand claims yet to decide and report, in which the disproportion between the amounts claimed and allowed is expected to be as great, and probably greater.

JUSTICE NELSON, of the Supreme Court of the United States, after more than fifty years' service in the State and federal judiciary, placed his resignation in the hands of the President on Tuesday last, and was retired under the provisions of the law continuing the salaries of retiring judges in certain cases. Judge Nelson is over eighty years of age; he was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1845 by President Tyler, and was previously a Circuit Judge, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Chief Justice of the State of New York. He was designated by President Grant as one of the Joint High Commissioners to negotiate the treaty of Washington for the adjustment of the Alabama claims. The President has appointed as Judge Nelson's successor on the Supreme bench Hon. Ward Hunt, of New York. Among the score of names mentioned within the last few weeks, as the probable successor of Judge Nelson, we do not remember to have seen that of Mr. Hunt. He was at one time Judge of the Court of Appeals of New York, and has a State reputation as a jurist, but is not much known abroad.

THE election of Judge Merrimon, as United State Senator from North Carolina, over the regular Democratic caucus candidate, ex-Governor Vance, is an evidence of the abatement of political animosities, and enforces the probability that the nation may be entering another peaceful "Monroe era," about which there is a great deal of speculation. Judge Merrimon, as our readers are aware, was the Democratic candidate for Governor, at the August election in the old North State, which opened the Presidential canvass so suspiciously, and was defeated by Governor Caldwell, the Republican candidate; but the Democrats secured a majority in the Legislature, and in caucus nominated ex-Governor Vance for Senator. Vance was chosen to that position two years ago, but did not even claim his seat owing to the non-removal of his political disabilities. His nomination was not satisfactory to a portion of the Democrats, and uniting with the Republicans, they elected Merrimon. Senator Pool was the Republican candidate for re-election, but he gave way to permit an agreement against Vance. Merrimon showed a great deal of vigor and ability in his late canvass for Governor; is a man of moderate views, and will probably give the Administration of General Grant an independent support.

THE death of Raymond, Bennett, and Greeley, the founders of the three great journals of New York, has served to call out considerable remark on the growing impersonality of journalism. While these men lived they stamped their individuality on their journals, and the two were identified with each other. The editors have now passed away and the journals remain. Known always as the creations of these founders, the identity of existence is yet broken. They are no longer the expression of the men who built them up. They may be better than before. They may show more versatility and power and resources. They may be better specimens of the live, vigorous, comprehensive journal of the day. But they will not be identified with particular men as they have been before. They will not hang upon the reputation of an individual, but upon their own merits. The change will conduce to the true idea of impersonal journalism. The editor will be smaller, the journal greater. The former will make his impress not through personal idiosyncracies or obtrusion, but through the character of his work. It will not be what Mr. Raymond or Mr. Greeley says, but what the *Times* or the *Tribune* says. This is the correct idea of journalism, and it will now be more than ever promoted.

YESTERDAY the funeral obsequies of Mr. Greeley were performed, and his body laid to rest. Since the funeral of President Lincoln, a greater demonstration of the kind has not been witnessed, than took place at Mr. Greeley's funeral. The President and several Cabinet members, Senators and Representatives, prominent gentlemen from many departments of life, societies, and an innumerable throng of citizens were present to testify their appreciation of his labors, and their estimate of his character. Could Mr. Greeley have realized, even in a faint degree, how such a demonstration would testify the popular affection for him, he might have been relieved of one sorrow, at least, that pressed upon him at the last. There was this similarity between his and Mr. Lincoln's case,—the poor were sincere mourners. It is reported that at noon, while his body was lying in state in the Governor's room at the City Hall, the laborers came in large numbers in their work-day attire, to look upon the countenance of him they so fondly loved. It is sad that in some way, the fact that the people loved him, could not have been conveyed to his overburdened mind. Yet it was so, that he was compelled to bear his sorrows, and sorrowing die. During the controversies of the political canvass, we were always careful to discriminate between the affection of the people, which we believed would be freely testified when the contest was over, and their judgment which we were confident would be against his elevation to the Presidency. But all is over,—and his body sleeps quietly in its grave. He leaves the record of a laborious, noble, well spent life, and the good results of his influence will be seen and felt for years to come.

BOUTWELL'S FINANCIAL POLICY.

About one-third of Secretary Boutwell's report is devoted to the discussion of the financial policy, which, in his judgment, will prove of greatest advantage to the nation for some time to come. This may be stated to be, principally, by maintaining the national bank circulation at its present standard, but giving to the Treasury a flexibility it does not now legally possess. Thus, in crop moving periods, and at other times when an unusually large amount of currency is needed, to lodge with the Secretary of the Treasury the power to increase the amount of currency; and when the exigency is over, to call it in again. This question is likely to come before Congress in a very decided shape, as Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, offered a resolution calling for information as to the issue of four and one half millions of currency in October.

The only direct antagonism to such a proposition as the Secretary puts forward is found in the expression of fear to trust so much power in the hands of one man. Yet it seems to us quite as safe to trust it to the head financial officer of the Government as to any other person or persons. The question is delicate and difficult. The feasibility of the Secretary's plan is quite apparent, provided the country will have confidence in his integrity. But already we have suspicions cast upon the purity of the motives that inspired his issue of extra currency, during the October stringency. While the Bank of England regulates the money market of that country, by changing at pleasure its rate of discount, there is, as yet, nothing in our system that is equivalent to it. Naturally, as money becomes scarce here, the rate of interest is advanced; but this occurs whether the stringency is legitimate, or is artificially produced. These artificial stringencies are broken down by the Bank of England reducing the rate of discount, thus making money easy. The United States treasury, under our financial system, is the only institution we have at all comparable to the Bank of England,—it is the only financial institution that speculators cannot swamp. It alone can possibly control the money market.

The Secretary argues that permanent increase of currency will not affect the exigencies of which we speak, but will simply advance the price of all kinds of articles. This depends, we think, upon the demand. If the growth of the solid wealth of the country was not perceptible and real, this might be true. But, under the actual condition of things, it may not be true. For example, several million bushels of wheat and corn are raised each year, in advance of any preceding year. These represent a value, a portion of which must be in the money currency of the country. New industries are developed, new manufactories built, more mines are opened, and the teeming thousands of Europe that seek and obtain employment among us, as well as the young who grow up here, are furnished employment. It follows, then, that the currency that amply sufficed ten years ago, say for 38,000,000 of population, must now be spread among 40,000,000, and that which amply sufficed the business wants ten years ago must supply the increased want of the present. To do this, greater activity must be given to this amount of currency, or prices must be reduced, so that the same amount will go farther, or else it must be increased.

If power were conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the amount of currency at certain seasons, we can readily see that it will ease the general market, and keep off what is known as a "stringency." If the Secretary be to bring about specie payments, it is not hard to see that by holding the volume of currency practically to its present standing, this result must inevitably follow,—as the purchasing power of currency must increase as it becomes relatively scarce, while purchasable material of all kinds becomes more abundant. But we do not believe that there is much real anxiety in the country for specie payments. The preference is for a sufficient volume of currency to stimulate production and business, until the undeveloped wealth of this country is brought out. This done, and contraction, specie payments, and the like will become at once the order of the day.

The fact seems to be very generally overlooked, that this country occupies a peculiar position, as regards development and financial management. England, for example, is fully developed. It is not at all difficult, and has not been for years, to guage her currency to the public demand. Here we are rapidly developing new territories, opening new departments of industry, expanding new enterprises,—spreading out, more thinly from year to year, the volume of currency we have. Hence it is not a settled, fixed, permanent thing here, as it is in Europe. We mention these points, not to criticise Mr. Boutwell's report, but in the hope that Congress will appoint committees to consider the entire subject. Mr. Boutwell's idea seems to be, that for the present, we have enough currency, except in cases of emergency; then, he admits, we need more. This he asks power to supply, promising to recall the extra issue when the emergency is over. While considering this proposition, we hope a wider range will be taken, and the entire subject carefully looked into.

One novel feature of the Secretary's report is to rectify the balance of trade by fostering our commercial marine. He claims that if, in our shipping returns, we receive $80,000,000 a year instead of $30,000,000, the balance against us will be overcome. As a proposition, the figures show it to be true, but that the development of ship-building will make all this difference, is quite another proposition. We are heartily in favor of the encouragement of our shipping interests, but we entertain no such roseate hopes of the result as the Secretary seems to possess. If this part of the report shall lead to the full and careful investigation of the relation of currency to the demands of business, and the growth of our industries, we shall be pleased.

In the message, the department and bureau reports, we get a good many pictures of American progress during the past ten years, but the following short paragraph from the report of John Jay Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, reveals one striking evidence of the nation's wealth, and suggests material for a volume:

The national-currency act became a law on the 25th of February, 1863, and nearly ten years have therefore elapsed since the organization of the system. During this period the agricultural products, the manufactures, and the internal commerce of the country have increased beyond any former precedent; and notwithstanding the enormous waste of a protracted war, the reduction of nearly two thousand millions of dollars in the valuation of property by the abolition of slavery (more than compensated, it is true, by the conversion of slaves to freemen), and the collection of five thousand millions of dollars of taxes imposed by the National and State Governments, the census returns of 1870 show an increase in population for the ten years previous of more than seven millions of persons, and an increase in the total wealth of the Union of nearly fourteen thousand millions of dollars.

THE QUESTION OF BANK NOTE EXPANSION CONSIDERED.

NO. 2.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Having arrived at the conclusion that the most proper standard by which to determine the necessary amount of our circulating medium is our own internal trade, with its modifying conditions, the next inquiry must be, what amount that standard requires?

If we had all the statistics of our inland commerce, as we have of our foreign, we might then adduce from it an approximate statement of the amount. But we have them not, and lately only we are obtaining a portion of it by the business returns of our railroads. Our annual production even cannot be stated. We cannot infer it from the progress shown by our decennial census returns, for our standard of value, gold, is so rapidly increasing that it materially changes the value of our production. From 1850 to 1860, I was Statistician of the Department of Agriculture and annually estimated the value of our leading agricultural products. The increase in their value was enormous, and under diminishing quantities, by reason of the war and the great increase of the currency. Our conditions of peace lead to great changes of value, as seen in the great net-work of railroads. Our taxes are great, occasioned by heavy indebtedness of the general and State governments. This unsettled condition but adds to the perplexity and admonishes us to avoid statistical estimates, or, rather, guesses.

As we cannot now return to specie payments, for causes stated in other articles, and as present values could not wisely be disturbed, the only practical mode is to assume our present inflation as approximating the amount our present condition demands. The standard of 1851, or any foreign one, is practically an impossibility. An attempt to return to either would instantly destroy confidence—that delicate, but all powerful element, in national prosperity. The present stringency is demanding its *decrease*, not its *decrease*, and the only practical question is, ought that increase be made?

The answer demands a clear insight with the causes that have produced this stringency. Are they general or local or both? Do they result from improper expenditures, or from the expanding necessities of an increasing internal trade? In my judgment, they are both general and local, but result from improper expenditures. Some of them I will point to.

1. *General Extravagance.* To all local appeals for an increase of the currency, the secretary of the Treasury must point, in answer, to the enormous imports of dry goods, which so fearfully aids in piling up our unfavorable balance of trade. The cost of the family forces young men to avoid marriage. The training of young women is most unfavorable to the discharge of domestic duties, and does not instill a desire for mental excellence. Debasing fashion governs, and its extravagance is in proportion to its pernicious influence over individual excellence. It has helped to make our great national debt a foreign one, and thus but postpones whilst it increases the evil of the day of reckoning. To increase the currency is but to add fuel to the consuming flames.

2. *Improper Local Expenditures.* Accumulated capital appears as deposits in our banks, and their office is to distribute it to the business needing it. It is upon these deposits that bank accommodations are largely based. But every locality has greatly absorbed this capital in improvements, that, when once made, become dead investments. Some four or five years ago, most of the banks of Pittsburgh pulled down their houses and reared costly edifices. I then said, it would be much better for the prosperity of the city, that this expenditure should have continued in the form of active capital than dead brick and mortar, and loaned to manufacturing industry at 6 or 8 per cent. Private dwellings have absorbed vast capital from the needs of business. Herein, too, woman's vanity has played a conspicuous part. "A hotel of servants"—this has become the domestiality of home. Its furnishings are in sympathy with the costly exterior.

The churches have led in this wayward folly. The preachers do not build at their own expense, hence, they have made the place of worship as gaudy as the Pope required Michael Angelo to paint the meeting of Christ and his disciples. They have forgotten that it was through the humble synagogues that Christianity was established, whilst from the gorgeous temple came the revilers and slayers of Christ. Is it any wonder that our Sabbath schools should have become places of a weekly fashionable display?

Your City Hall has added to an already oppressive taxation, and a correspondent of the GAZETTE from Cincinnati has lately told us that the heavy taxation there is driving manufacturers from the city.

As I answered that the erection of these buildings but changes the ownership of the capital used in their erection? It is so but to a limited extent. The laborers live better during the progress of the work, and they enhance the capital. They do so, too, in the erection of manufactories, but these give a continued employment to labor; they are productive agencies. "A palace and a hovel on either hand." A cathedral costing $1,000,000 and 5,000 souls in the middle ages, and its capital was thus consumed. "I thank God," said Mr. Webster, in one of his speeches, "that I here see no palaces in New England, there a'n no hovels!"

These expenditures in Pittsburgh find their counterpart in every other city and town. They create a local stringency, more or less severe. Banks would readily relieve it if left to the power that rules them. Confidence they would uphold through unwise expenditures, until, as in 1857, their weight would crush down every prop, and bury in ruin the productive industries of the country.

The secretary of the Treasury, from his elevated monetary place, sees all these things, and wisely decrees that the sooner these evils are corrected, by forcing business men to a more prudent course, the better. The sooner they are convinced that dead brick and mortar are not convertible, the quicker will come that aid which economy always brings—far more to be sought after than bank loans. No one more rejoices in the progress of Pittsburgh than I do, and no one has a more enduring belief in her future greatness; but miles of costly, perishable avenues, for pleasure driving, are not the kind of additions that will hasten the day of her greatness. She will best subserve her interests by extending her manufactures, and for this purpose carefully saving her annual gains.

The causes, if there are any other than those just referred to, that have led to the present stringency, I have not seen stated. A large amount of coal awaits a rise in our rivers, but this is of annual occurrence, and, therefore, not unexpected. If it is not so, wise mining would be overdone, and strikes would be as common here as in the anthracite regions. If the present high prices of iron are of any advantage to the manufacturer, its profits must have cut weighed all drawbacks from the last shipment of coal. Is there any other cause? The editor of the GAZETTE refers to the great annual production of wealth in our country, but that wealth should chiefly appear as deposits—as it must in bank accommodation, and not creating demands upon it. If investments in our industrial pursuits are running beyond this annual gain, and ordinary bank accommodations, then it is violating that best of Roman sayings, "Hasten slowly." To increase the currency to help on with enterprises that threaten inflation is not wise; it to further encourage extravagance, it is folly.

If our normal annual gains create such an extension of legitimate business that demands an increased circulation, the best way to meet that want would be to authorize an additional number of banks. But to confer discretionary power upon existing banks, is to turn us back to the evils of the past; to those inflations and contractions that brought us 1837 to 1846 and 1857.

I. B.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent. compound, from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinzy, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bahm, G. Follansbee Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John B. Bailey, Solicitor.

GREELEY IS GONE.

BY J. WILLIAM POPE.

Hark! on the night wind we hear a low wail,
High o'er the mountains a sorrowful moan,
Over the hill-top and down through the vale,
Comes the sad requiem, "Greeley is gone."

Greeley the Sage, the Apostle of Right,
Bold and unyielding, the friend of the slave;
Years long ago as a beacon of light
He stood midst the storm like a warrior true.

Some chose to differ; but self was their cause,
His was humanity, good of the land;
He feared not their frowns nor courted applause,
But set—with his pen—his sword in his hand.

Though stilled be his pulse and silent his voice,
Floods to wash out his hand; writing will fail;
Blood tried it once, next will money and vice
Be used on the floor like thrasher and flail.

The seeds he has sown will yield many fold,
Not thistles and cheat, but bright yellow grain.
The name he has left like fine burnished gold
Will shine, though a few strove its polish to stain.

Open, thou grim, ghastly, gluttonous tomb,
And take his cold form, his dead human clay,
Keep it with care in thy dark, silent womb,
'Till quickened anew for its second birth-day.

NOV. 30th, 1872.

PERSONAL.

CHIEF JUSTICE THOMPSON is to be dined by the Philadelphia bar, at the Continental, on the 19th.

JOSEPH HARDEN, the most reckless of Mexican desperadoes, is the son of a clergyman, and only twenty-one years old. He is credited with the murder of twenty-eight men.

GIDEON WELLES corroborates, in the December *Galaxy*, the claim that Chief Justice Chase wrote the closing paragraph of the emancipation proclamation, containing the grand invocation to Heaven for its success.

THE new French Minister at Washington, Count de Noailles, is to have a gorgeous establishment this winter, and has taken two fine houses adjoining each other and knocked out the partition to secure a large enough building. The Count intends, if possible, to lead the other Diplomats as an entertainer.

SIR SIDNEY WATERLOW, the new Lord Mayor of London, began life as an apprentice in a printing office, went to Paris to seek work as a compositor, and was for some time employed at Galignani's. Then he returned to London, and joined his father and brother in a little shop, which gradually grew into a huge and wealthy establishment.

JUST as a passenger train on the Detroit and Milwaukee road was clear of Detroit, and running at the rate of twelve miles an hour, an old man suddenly leaped from his seat and rushed to the platform and bounded off, turning about forty somersaults before he brought up against the fence. In a short time he appeared at the depot, took all round, and then exclaimed: "What an old fool! I thought I had left my umbrella here, and jumped off the cars to get it; and now, hang me, if I don't remember chucking it under the seat.—*Detroit Free Press.*

ONE morning during the late war, an officer riding through the woods of North Alabama, was attracted by a tall, lank countryman, who seemed to be using his best endeavors to reach the top of a large hickory tree. Scarcely had he gained the summit, when, rapidly descending, he started up another tree a few yards further off. This strange proceeding was continued at least a dozen times, the countryman climbing and descending one tree after another for nearly a quarter of a mile. The officer, at length overtaking him, inquired the cause of his eccentric gyrations. "Wal, stranger," he answered, "it was lyin' asleep under you hickory, when a darned measly squirrel barked right into my eye. I'm goin' to worry him till he leves the settlement, if I die in the attempt."

POOLE, the tailor to the Prince of Wales, is a character in his way, and any number of anecdotes are told of him. One day a young captain in the guards is said to have stopped him when driving on the parade at Brighton, and, asked him as a bit of fun, to look at his coat and see how badly it was made. Poole flung his reins to the groom, gravely scanned the coat, took a piece of chalk from his waistcoat pocket, and chalked any number of cabinet-like diagrams or problems from Euclid on his customer's back. "Ah," he said, contemplating his work with much satisfaction, "that will do now, captain; just go to my place, and let the cutter see these marks, and he will know what to do;" and returning to his phaeton, he left the poor fellow, all chalked over like an April fool. Poole takes care to hold his own ground among his aristocratic clients, who are rather amused than offended by his blunt ways. They sometimes invite him to their country houses, and on one occasion, his complaint that the company he had met was very mixed, was met by the remark, that "he could not expect them to be all tailors."

A HISTORIC MEETING.

Senators Sumner and Wilson Meet In a Broadway Stage, and Have a Good Time in Public.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

Senator Wilson was in the city on Wednesday last. He called on all his old friends and then started to go down town. At Canal street he got in an omnibus. A gentleman who sat next to the door assisted him in getting in. Senator Wilson did not know at first who it was, when he suddenly heard a voice:

"Hallo, Wilson!"

It was the gentleman who had helped him in. Senator Wilson looked at him, and beaming a smile, said:

"Hallo, Sumner!"

The two friends shook hands cordially.

"Well, I declare, this is a surprise," said the next Vice President of the United States.

"Well, old boy, how are you?" the eloquent champion of Horace Greeley asked.

"I'm very well, old boy; how are you?" Senator Wilson returned, still shaking his friend's hand.

Senator Sumner said he was pretty well; indeed he was very well. His health had greatly improved.

"Yes, you look a good deal better," Senator Wilson said, delighted; "the trip to Europe has done you good. You look a great deal better. And now tell me all about Europe."

Senator Sumner told him everything—everything he had told the *Herald* reporter the day before. At the City Hall the two friends got out and went to the *Tribune* office, where they had another good laugh. Both were delighted to see each other, and not a word referring to politics or the Presidential election was spoken. When they had parted Senator Wilson went to the Astor House, where he met a reporter of the *Herald* and partook of some beef broth and an apple pudding. Senator Wilson was in a very good humor and talked freely to the reporter. Among other things he said that the Senate had more men of ability than it had at the times of Webster, Clay and Calhoun. Speaking of the future of the country, he said that Canada would belong to the United States before this generation had passed away, that probably several of the northern provinces of Mexico would "come to us, too," and that "we would have a controlling influence in the West Indies." "I think," said Senator Wilson, "that this country will yet contain a population larger than that of Europe."

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is at sure to cure them as night follows day.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street.
Long examinations daily.

FOR IMPORTED WHITE CASTILE SOAP,
For Imported White Castile Soap,
For Imported White Castile Soap,

For Mottled Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,

Sold by the box, single bar or by the pound, and in small orders, at the very lowest prices, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and diamond (cor. St. Clair) streets.

For a new and splendid assortment of Drugs and Chemicals and Patent Medicines of all kinds—Lowe's, Lubin's and Hammond's celebrated Extracts.

James E. Burn's & Co.'s Drug Store,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth streets.

STEAM ENGINES, &c.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

SCALES.

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard,
Sampson Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG,
my3-hw 89 Wood street.

DRY GOODS.

Holiday Goods,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

A Full Assortment of
Fancy Boxes,
Handkerchief Boxes,
Glove Boxes,
suitable for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Furnishing Goods.

Ladies Cloth Balmoral and Felt Skirts.

Ladies' and Misses' Merino Underwear,
Infants' Woolen Vests, &c.

Gents' Underwear.
Scarlet, Plain and Ribbed.
Shetland, Plain and Ribbed Shirts and Drawers.
White, Gray and Clouded Underwear.

FUR TOP GLOVES.
Sheepskin Gloves, Buckskin Gloves, Cloth Gloves, for Men and Boys', very cheap, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny,
Offer for one week an immense stock of dress goods at really extra bargains; also Shawls, Scarfs, and a large stock of Furs. Come and see these goods.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.

NEW GOODS
AT
Bottom Prices.
New Dress Goods,
Alpacas, Mohairs,
Merinos, Velveteens,
Prints, Ginghams,
Flannels, Cantons,
Shawls, Skirts,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Shirts and Drawers,
Notions, &c., &c.
Merchants assorting up should call and examine. Goods sold at Lowest Eastern Prices.

ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
239 and 241 Liberty Street.
PITTSBURGH.

JUST OPENED,
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.
New Hamburg Embroideries,
CHOICE STYLES, VERY LOW.
NEW JEWELRY
Very handsome and desirable.
French Tourist Belts,
NEW LOT, JUST OPENED.
NECK FRILLINGS AND FLUTINGS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
COMBS, New and Fashionable Styles.
LADIES' SOARFS AND BOWS,
ALL CHOICE SHADES.
A complete new stock of Ladies' and Children's Merino Hose Goods—Cheapside, Ogle, Derby, Dresden, Skirts, Aprons, &c.
Great Bargains in PARASOLS to close up.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.

H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.
Just received a splendid stock of
Sacques and Talmas,
Silk Velvets,
Velveteens and
Beaver Cloth.
COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety.

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

Pianos and Organs.

GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS. FIRST CLASS
The Best and Cheapest Pianos and Organs in the City.
Estey's Renowned COTTAGE ORGAN can only be purchased of the General Agents
BARR & KNAKE, No. 12 Sixth Street,
Sole Agents for the
BRADBURY AND SCHOMACKER PIANOS.
A large assortment of Opera Music, *Latest, Best* and *Cheapest* editions published in this and other countries.
Send for catalogue and price list.

BRASS FOUNDERS.

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
South Side Brass Works,
ALL KINDS OF
BRASS CASTINGS
MADE TO ORDER.
Prompt attention given to filling orders for finished Brass Goods and Antifriction Metal. Address
No. 95 CARSON ST., South Side,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS.

SECOND FLOOR,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

At 84,
LADIES' FELT SUITS,
All colors, worth $10.

A large and attractive stock of Ladies'
Shawls and Scarfs,
At very low prices.

Waterproof Cloaks,
Cloth Sacques,
Cloth Jackets, &c.

Blankets, Blankets,
White, Blue, Gray Country and Factory Blankets, cheap.

Beaver Cloths, Chinchilla Cloths and all kinds of Sacking Cloths.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
New stock just opened, and at low prices, at

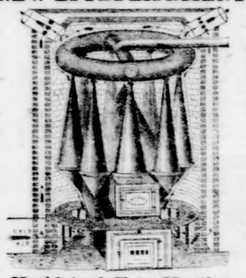
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169,
Federal St., Allegheny.

Attractive Prices
IN
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Market St

DRESS GOODS,
Silk Velvets,
Black Silks,
STRIPED SILKS,
VERY CHEAP.
Mohairs, Mohairs,
Shawls, Shawls
SCARFS, SCARFS,
Waterproof Cloths,
Table Linens,
Country Flannels
AND
BLANKETS,
All at the lowest prices.
72 MARKET ST.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT



Marbleized Slate Mantles,
FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES,
Having fitted up the above STORE and the manufactories and yard of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,

which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.

I am now manufacturing for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.

COOKING RANGES
Of the most popular and desirable patterns.

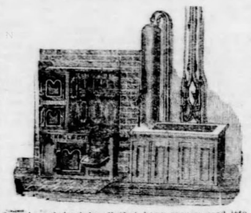
Old's Utility Fire Grate,
The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the g o and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent.

The New Cone Furnace
which has a large amount of radiating surface, and for simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less fuel than any other Range in use. The BEST FURNACES and Stoves, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.

We have built a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

JAMES OLD,
No. 193 Liberty street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ENTERPRISE
COOKING RANGE!



Is acknowledged by all that have seen or used it to be the
Best Range in the Market
For the following reasons:
Its durability, being the heaviest Range in the market.
It will make more hot water than any other Range.
It will burn less fuel than any other Range.
It is the most convenient Range in use.
It is warranted to bake perfectly in both the elevated double ovens.

B. S. KOLL & CO.,
147 WOOD STREET.

One Fire Will Last All Winter.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE
REVOLUTION,
A new SELF-FEEDING Parlor Stove for Bituminous coal. One that will burn our soft coal on the same principle and in the same manner that Anthracite coal is now used in self-feeding stoves.
Warranted to be Perfect in Operation
and the most powerful heating stove in the country.
Manufactured and for sale by
Mitchell, Stevenson & Co.,
NO. 194 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

50 BBLS NEW ONIONS, FOR SALE
J. B. CANFIELD.

DRY GOODS.

All the Popular Bargains
OF THE DAY,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

At 25c. Black Alpacas.
At 37½c. Black Alpacas.
At 50c. Black Alpacas.

An Extra Bargain in
BLACK ALPACAS,
At 65c., cheap at 81.

BLACK SILKS
All the latest novelties in
DRESS GOODS
Of every description, at popular prices.

A yard wide
BARRED COUNTRY FLANNEL,
AT 31 CENTS.
Flannels, Plain and Barred.
Waterproof Cloths.
Plaids, all qualities, all patterns.
Popular prices always, at all times, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
Tapestry Brussels, very choice.
Body Brussels, newest styles.
Two and Three Plys, latest coloring.
Druggets, all widths.
Drugget Squares, all sizes.
List, Rag, Cottage and Hemp Carpet, cheap.
All of the above goods we offer less than spring prices.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue.

WOOLEN DRUGGETS
AND
CRUMB CLOTHS,
Of all sizes and widths. English and American
FELT CARPETS,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4 yards wide.
Bordered Squares,
Linen Crumb Cloths,
Linen Drugget, 3 yards wide,
Printed Crumb Cloths,
Very cheap. A fresh stock of all the above just opened at

M'Farland & Collins,
No. 71 and 73 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
Druggets,
Crumb Cloths,
Window Shades,
Piano and Table Covers,
Oil Cloths,
Linoleum, &c
Private Patterns unusually attractive.

HENRY M'CALLUM,
51 Fifth Avenue,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.

CARPETINGS.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
Have just received for the
FALL TRADE
An unusually attractive assortment of
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, &c.,
In styles and qualities never before shown in this market, all of which they are prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

...of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

solicited

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS,

We Offer For Sale, Free from All Taxes,

$50,000 six per cent. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and accrued interest. This Mortgage is the first lien on the first twelve miles of the road, and is a key to the whole road it has sixteen years to run, is an absolute security and pays 7% per cent. on the investment.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
D. R. DAVIS, Vice President. W. P. BROWN.
W. P. RANKIN. G. FOLLANSBEE.
JOHN W. SCOTT. S. S. HICE of Natural Gas.
J. H. ...RLAND. E. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received daily at 2 P.M. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN ..... $ 200,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..... 1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. E. Schmertz,	J. K. Kerr.
Charles Merrun,	Thomas M. Carnegie.
George Dilworth,	Henry Phillips, Jr.
C. Morganstern,	Augt. Kleber,
Jacob Reel.	

DAVID...TTER, W. E. SCHMERTZ, President. ...STHEIMER, Cashier.

GEO. B. HILL. C. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage to and from England Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, London-derry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, December 4, 1872.

Financial matters in this locality present-ed to-day but little that is either novel or interesting. The bank managers, though not complaints about being unpleasantly situated as regards money are neither so long or loud as they were last month, still exhibit considerable indifference when the subject about making new loans is introduced, and instead of imparting cheerfulness and increasing public confidence as they should do by their conduct and action, in many instances pursue such a course as is most likely to bring about just the reverse of those things, and in place of helping the institutions which they have charge of, do them a positive injury, and to a certain extent, as far as their power and influence extends, annoy, cripple and militate against the business prosperity of the community. Just now, when money is close and high, the best of judgment, the greatest liberality and the strictest care, so as to not add anything to the excess or retard legitimate trade, commerce or development of the country, should be exercised. At the present time money changers and capitalists may dictate terms, but they must recollect that it is a long lane that has no turn, and that the willing horse is the easiest rode to death. Men may, because they cannot help themselves, submit for the time, but it is a deep and grievous wrong, but they will do it no longer than they can help, and they must ignore their human nature if they do not seek an opportunity to punish the perpetrator. Sooner or later the manufacturer and the miner have given to capital and property a value which without them neither would possess, without them bank dividends would be easily taken care of; and then are the men who are harrassed and imposed on whenever a pretext can be gotten up, whenever a hitch in the money market happens to place the squeeze upon them, and, if possible, take at five or six bites not only a pound of flesh, but possess themselves of the whole body. Such conduct as is practiced at present by the industrial interests of religion is one of a character that in the time to come will command a right premium; and even in the present, if carefully scrutinized, it will yield an unusually profit. These remarks may to some be unpalatable, but the interests of the many demand plain statements and unvarnished facts.

Real estate operations and local transactions are not of sufficient magnitude as to be worthy of report.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58, Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Wednesday.	
Gold	112¾	
U. S. 6s—1881	113½	
" " (coupons)	117¼	
6-20— 1862	113	
5-20— 1864	113	
" 1865	113½	
" 1865 new	113½	
" 1867	113½	
" 1868 (coupons)	115½	
10-40s	109¾	
" (coupons)	109¾	
Currency 6's	112½	
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	96	
Erie	52¾	
Michigan Southern	94	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88	
Rock Island	113½	
North Western, Common	83¾	
Pacific Mail	84½	
Western Union Telegraph	76	
Ohio & Mississippi	46¾	
Union Pacific	57¾	
Toledo & Wabash	69¾	
Fort Wayne	92½	
Adams Express	92½	
American Express	76¾	
United States	81¾	
Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express	87	
Harlem	113½	

Messrs. Gilmore, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	58½
Reading R. R.	98½
United Co.'s New Jersey	123
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	35½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	58¾
Philadelphia & Erie	27¾
Lehigh Navigation	58
Pittsburgh City 5's	73½
L. V. R. R. 7 30's	93¼
Central Transportation	46½

NEW YORK, December 4, 1872.

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State Bonds.—Missouri 95; Tennessee old 77¾; do new 74; Virginia new 69¾; do old 48; North Carolina old 34¾; do new 20.

Miscellaneous.—Western Union Telegraph, 76; Quicksilver, 76¾; United States Express, 61½; Pacific Mail, 84½; New York Central, 96; Erie, 52¾; Harlem, 113; Michigan Central, 94; Northwestern, 86¾; do preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 113¾; St. Paul, 53½, do preferred, 76½; Wabash, 40¾; Ft. Wayne, 92¾; Chicago & Alton, 91; do preferred, 96; Illinois, 46¾; Burlington & Quincy, 137; Lake Shore, 93¾; Panama, 133½; Illinois Central, 128; Union Pacific, 57¾; Central Pacific, 101½; Hartford & Erie, 7¾.

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OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, December 4, 1872.

APPLES—Are coming in more freely, but with a steady demand prices are maintained; we continue to quote by a jobbing way at $2.50@2.60 per bbl for fair to good, and $2.75@3 for prime.

APPLE BUTTER—6@6½ per gallon.

BEANS—$2.00@2.10 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$9@9½.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for the better grades, but common butter is dull; prime to choice roll, in small packages, 27@30c.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and nominally unchanged; may be fairly quoted at 4@7c, according to quality.

CANDLES—Unchanged.—The western trade continues very dull, and is likely to continue so during the balance of the year.

CANDLES—Mould, 12; Stearine, 15; Star, 22.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.60@2.75 per bbl; Rosendale, $4@4½; Calcined Plaster, 4@4½.

CHEESE—Standard brands of Goshen, are still quoted, in a jobbing way, at 16½@17c. There is but little inquiry for low grade Cheese.

CIDER—Is selling in small lots at $5.50@6.00 per bbl, according to quality and size of barrel.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's Belle Berries, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

CONFECTIONERY—Stick candy 20c per case.

DRESSED HOGS—7 to 8½c, and dull.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and unchanged; apples, 4 to 6c; peaches, (prime halves) 7 to 8c; blackberries, 12 to 13c.

EGGS—The arrivals continue comparatively light, and with a steady demand prices are still maintained. Fresh, 34@35; limed, 28@32.

FLOUR—Is in good demand, and only moderate supplies coming in. Quotations may be fairly quoted at 4@7c, according to quality.

GRAIN—The Grain trade is improving and prices are firmer and tending upward, and, besides, stocks of all kinds are comparatively light. Wheat is in light supply and prices are reported steady at $1.65@1.70 for red, and $1.80@1.85 for white, of which the receipts and offerings continue small. Oats also firm, either but without quotable change; 40 to 42½c the car load, for mixed to prime white. The arrivals have been unusually small for several weeks past, and the supply, in consequence, must be considerably reduced; dealers allege that there has been no money in handling Oats this whater, and this, no doubt, has something to do with the diminished receipts. Shelled Corn, on spot, is scarce and firmer, and may be quoted at 57 to 58—wou'd not bring these quotations to arrive. Rye is still quoted at 85 to 90, and Barley at 75 to 90 for fair to prime, and 90 for prime all.

GROCERIES—Coffee is still quoted firm, but trade is quiet and prices are unchanged. Sugars are quiet and unchanged, the feeling prevails that refined goods have touched bottom, unless raws should go much lower, which is hardly probable. Some new crop New Orleans molasses have been shipped—arrived in this market. Allen Kirkpatrick & Co. are prepared to supply the trade with new crop of a fine quality.

SUGARS—Granulated, 13½; Crushed, 13¾c; Powdered, 13¾; A. Coffee, 13¼; B, 12¾; Ex. C, 12¼; C., 12¼; Chesapeake Ex. C., 12; Molasses Sugars, 8¾@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demaraa, 11¾@11¾.

Coffee.—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 28½ loose 24½.

Rice—Carolina, 7¼@9; Rangoon, 7¼@8. Spices—Grain Pepper, 20; Allspice, 18; Cassia, 50; Clover, 35; Nutmegs, $1.25.

HAY—Is coming in pretty freely by rail, but with a steady demand prices are firm and well maintained; we continue to quote baled, on track, at $20@25, according to quality.

HOMINY—$4.25@4.75 per bbl.

HONEY—Is still nearly out of the market.

LARD OIL—No. 1 extra, is quoted in a jobbing way at 78@80c.

ONIONS—$2.50@3 per bbl.

POTATOES—Turtle Creek Blows quoted steady at 70c in bulk by the car load, 75c sacked, and 80c in small lots.

POULTRY—Continues exceedingly dull, and holders are not working it off as best they can—in consequence there are no regular prices.

PROVISIONS—Prices have again declined. Plain Shoulders, 6¾; Sugar Cured do, 8¾; Clear Sides 10; Breakfast Bacon (rib) 10; do Clear, 11; Sugar Cured Hams, 16; Dried Beef, 18. Lard in tres, 9¼; half bbls, 10¼; buckets, 10¾; kegs, 10¾. Mess Pork, $15.50.

RAGS—Quoted at 3½@3¾c.

SEEDS—Flax Seed, $1.85@1.90.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8 to 8¾.

WHISKY—Is quiet and unchanged; high-wines 92@93 cts.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARD, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, December 4, 1872.

The receipts thus far have been comparatively light and mostly very common in point of quality; with more favorable advices from the east, stimulating the demand somewhat, the market is considerably firmer and more active, and prices, as compared with the same time last week, are fully 25c per cwt. higher. There is an increased number of country buyers in attendance, and there is an average demand for both Philadelphia and New York, but, while, as already intimated, the feeling is stronger and prices are higher, there is no excitement, as buyers generally in view of the very unsatisfactory condition of the eastern markets for some time past, are operating very cautiously, incurring as little risk as possible, and it is almost imperative that they should make their purchases with great discernment of state of affairs. There is great risk in shipping stock east at this particular time; New York may be good to-day and bad to-morrow; there is no stability in the dictate terms, but they must recollect that it is a long lane that has no turn, and that the willing horse is the easiest rode to death. Men may, because they cannot help themselves, submit for the time, but it is a deep and grievous wrong, but they will do it no longer than they can help, and they must ignore their human nature if they do not seek an opportunity to punish the perpetrator. So with the manufacturer and the miner have given to capital and property a value which without them neither would possess, without them bank dividends would be easily taken care of; and then are the men who are harrassed and imposed on whenever a pretext can be gotten up, whenever a hitch in the money market happens to place the squeeze upon them, and, if possible, take at five or six bites not only a pound of flesh, but possess themselves of the whole body. Such conduct as is practiced at present by the industrial interests of religion is one of a character that in the time to come will command a right premium; and even in the present, if carefully scrutinized, it will yield an unusually profit. These remarks may to some be unpalatable, but the interests of the many demand plain statements and unvarnished facts.

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Erie	52¾	
Michigan Southern	94	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88	
Rock Island	113½	
North Western, Common	83¾	
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Pittsburgh City 5's	73½
L. V. R. R. 7 30's	93¼
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LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARD, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, December 4, 1872.

The receipts thus far have been comparatively light and mostly very common in point of quality; with more favorable advices from the east, stimulating the demand somewhat, the market is considerably firmer and more active, and prices, as compared with the same time last week, are fully 25c per cwt. higher. There is an increased number of country buyers in attendance, and there is an average demand for both Philadelphia and New York, but, while, as already intimated, the feeling is stronger and prices are higher, there is no excitement, as buyers generally in view of the very unsatisfactory condition of the eastern markets for some time past, are operating very cautiously, incurring as little risk as possible, and it is almost imperative that they should make their purchases with great discernment of state of affairs. There is great risk in shipping stock east at this particular time; New York may be good to-day and bad to-morrow; there is no stability in the dictate terms, but they must recollect that it is a long lane that has no turn, and that the willing horse is the easiest rode to death. Men may, because they cannot help themselves, submit for the time, but it is a deep and grievous wrong, but they will do it no longer than they can help, and they must ignore their human nature if they do not seek an opportunity to punish the perpetrator. So with the manufacturer and the miner have given to capital and property a value which without them neither would possess, without them bank dividends would be easily taken care of; and then are the men who are harrassed and imposed on whenever a pretext can be gotten up, whenever a hitch in the money market happens to place the squeeze upon them, and, if possible, take at five or six bites not only a pound of flesh, but possess themselves of the whole body. Such conduct as is practiced at present by the industrial interests of religion is one of a character that in the time to come will command a right premium; and even in the present, if carefully scrutinized, it will yield an unusually profit. These remarks may to some be unpalatable, but the interests of the many demand plain statements and unvarnished facts.

Real estate operations and local transactions are not of sufficient magnitude as to be worthy of report.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58, Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Wednesday.	
Gold	112¾	
U. S. 6s—1881	113½	
" " (coupons)	117¼	
6-20— 1862	113	
5-20— 1864	113	
" 1865	113½	
" 1865 new	113½	
" 1867	113½	
" 1868 (coupons)	115½	
10-40s	109¾	
" (coupons)	109¾	
Currency 6's	112½	
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	96	
Erie	52¾	
Michigan Southern	94	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88	
Rock Island	113½	
North Western, Common	83¾	
Pacific Mail	84½	
Western Union Telegraph	76	
Ohio & Mississippi	46¾	
Union Pacific	57

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

Discussion on the Question of Additional War Vessels—The Subject of Postal Telegraph Referred to Committee on Appropriations—Resolution for a New Rule—Bills Introduced and Referred.

WASHINGTON, December 4, 1872.

SENATE.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. ANTHONY was elected President *pro tem.*, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

DEBT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. ROOSEVELT offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report the present debt of the District.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. ROOSEVELT declared his conviction that the work undertaken by the present Board of Public Works could not be completed for less than $20,000,000.

A motion to refer the resolution was rejected by a vote of 74 to 92. The resolution was then adopted.

CHANNEL OBSTRUCTION.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Commerce to examine at once into the reason why sunken wrecks in the channel of Sandy Hook remain to impede and imperil navigation.

NEW RULE.

Mr. MCCRARY offered a resolution for a new rule, providing that it shall not be in order at any time to move to suspend the rules, and pass a bill or resolution until at least three days' notice of such motion has been given by a printed notice laid on the desk of members, nor until three days, after such bill or resolution has been printed, and that such rule shall in no case be suspended. Referred.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. HARRIS (Va.), authorizing the Washington, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company to extend its road into the District of Columbia.

By Mr. DONNAN, to provide for the speedy construction of a ship canal of large capacity around the Falls of Niagara, on the American side.

By Mr. ARCHER, to amend the act of the 27th of May, 1872, for the abatement and repayment of taxes on distilled spirits in bond destroyed by casualty.

By Mr. KERR, to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River between New Albany and Louisville.

NEW WAR VESSELS.

The House resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the construction of ten steam sloops of war. Arguments were made by Messrs. Kelly and Townsend (Pa.) in support of the bill and amendment requiring five of the vessels to be built in private ship yards by contract, and by Messrs. Pratt, Negley and Lynch in support of the bill and against the amendment.

Mr. PRATT stated that the intention of the Navy Department was to divide these ten vessels into three classes, one class to consist of from sixteen hundred to eighteen hundred tons, and to carry from twelve to fourteen guns, one from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred tons, with eight or nine guns, and one from eight hundred to one thousand tons, with six or seven guns.

Mr. NEGLEY remarked that so long as Spain maintained the curse of slavery in Cuba, the present tranquil relations of that country were liable to be disturbed any moment.

Mr. LYNCH advocated coupling with this bill one introduced by him last session, and recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, to give Government aid towards the construction of mercantile steamers which could be converted to Government purposes in time of war. He did not favor the amendment because he thought Government's ship yards were not now in a condition to construct such vessels.

Mr. TOWNSEND (Pa.) insisted that the iron ship yards at Baltimore, Wilmington and Chester had ample facilities for building those vessels.

Mr. WOOD, while not opposing the bill, criticized the injudicious use made by the Secretary of the Navy of vessels now in service, alluding to the movements of the Mediterranean squadron and to the employment of vessels to aid in a scheme for the acquisition of San Domingo. He favored both the bill and amendment.

Mr. HALE advocated his amendment, contrasting the merits of public and private ship yards. He warned the House that if all these were built in navy yards, they would cost ten instead of three millions, and contended that better vessels could be built in private ship yards, in quicker time, and with far greater economy, than in the navy yards.

The morning hour expired and the bill went over till to-morrow.

The House then, at 2:20 P. M., went into

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE,

Mr. Stevenson in the chair, and distributed the President's annual message among the appropriate committees.

The question of referring the subject of postal telegraph provoked some discussion. Mr. WOOD preferring to have it referred to a special committee, and Messrs. Dawes and Beck favoring its reference to the Committee on Appropriations, it having been before that committee at the last session.

Mr. NIBLACK, a member of the Appropriation Committee, regarded the postal telegraph matter as one of the gravest questions before Congress. It had always been to him a startling proposition, and although he was growing accustomed to it, he was still unreconciled to it, and desired to be classed as an opponent to the measure while he favored leaving the matter with the Committee on Appropriations this session. He would be prepared at the next Congress to advocate its reference either to a select committee or to some standing committee, who would have more time at its disposal than the Committee on Appropriations.

Finally the matter was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The centennial celebration was, after discussion, referred to a select committee of nine.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

POLITICAL.

The Electoral Vote.

ALBANY, N. Y., December 4.—The Electoral College to-day re-assembled and cast thirty-five ballots for Grant and Wilson. Fred. Douglass was appointed as messenger to convey the vote to Washington.

COLUMBUS, O., December 4.—The Presidential Electors re-assembled, in the Senate Chamber, at twelve o'clock M., and with a proper amount of solemnity all cast their votes for U. S. Grant for President, and Henry Wilson for Vice President.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., December 4.—The Electoral College met to-day and cast a unanimous vote for Hendricks, of Indiana, for President.

NASHVILLE, TENN., December 4.—The Electoral College met to-day and cast the vote of the State for Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, for President, and B. Gratz Brown for Vice President. Mr. Gordon, of Maury, was chosen messenger to carry the news to Washington.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., December 4.—The Secretary of State to day declared the Grant electors elected in this State by majorities ranging from three thousand to four thousand. The electors met at the State House and cast the vote for Grant.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 4.—The electors for President and Vice President assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives this morning, at ten o'clock. Major Jonathan W. Gordon was called to the chair, and J. T. Allison appointed Secretary. After some preliminaries, the vote was cast for Grant and Wilson.

HARTFORD, Conn., December 4.—The Connecticut Presidential Electors met to-day and cast their votes for Grant and Wilson.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., December 4.—The Electoral College of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg to-day and cast the votes of the State for Grant and Wilson.

CONCORD, N. H., December 4.—The Electoral College of this State to-day cast a unanimous vote for Grant and Wilson.

RICHMOND, Va., December 4.—The Presidential Electors to-day, cast the vote of the State for Grant and Wilson.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Dec mber 4.—The Presidential Electors met in Bristol this afternoon, and cast the vote of the State for Grant and Wilson.

ST. LOUIS, December 4.—The Electoral College of Missouri met in Jefferson City this afternoon. After filling vacancies and adopting resolutions of respect to the memory of Horace Greely, they adjourned till evening. There is said to be a difference of opinion among the electors as to who shall receive the vote, and a decision is not expected till a late hour.

ATLANTA, GA., December 4.—The electoral vote of Georgia was cast to-day with the following result: For President—B. Gratz Brown, 6; Horace Greeley, 3; Chas. Jenkins, of Georgia, 2. For Vice President—B. Gratz Brown, 5; Gen. A. H. Caiquit, of Georgia, 5; Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, 1.

BOSTON, MASS., November 4.—The Electoral College of Massachusetts met to-day and cast the unanimous vote for Grant and Wilson.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, December 4.—The Presidential electors of this State met at the capitol to-day and cast the vote for Grant and Wilson, and appointed Elijah Model as messenger to carry the result to Washington.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., December 4.—The Presidential electors met here to-day and cast the vote for Grant and Wilson.

LEGISLATURES.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, VA., December 4.—The General Assembly met to-day. The Governor's message represents education and finances flourishing. He recommends a thorough system of immigration with State aid, and thinks the General Government ought not to undertake the completion of the James River and Kanawha Canal, but might lend the aid of its credit on safe conditions.

Both Houses adopted resolutions in respect to the memory of Horace Greeley.

—A special from Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, says a bill was passed in the Cherokee National Council, now in session at Tahlequah, which banishes all white men from the nation. It has occasioned much excitement, and great dissatisfaction among many of the most prominent citizens, who deem it a political crime. The question now agitated is, whether or not the Chief will sanction or veto the bill.

—A dispatch from Madrid says a royal decree fixes the issue of the new loan to the amount of two hundred and fifty million pextas for the 12th instant. The announcement was made in London yesterday that subscription books for a Spanish loan of ten million pounds would be opened in the London market on the 12th.

—The Washington (D. C.) police, last Tuesday evening, closed up all the gift photograph swindling establishments, and also arrested the proprietors and clerks and seized the stock on hand. The proprietors were held to give bail, but the clerks were discharged.

HOME NEWS.

Appointment.

Governor Geary has re-appointed Roland H. Smith, Esq., to the office of gas inspector for the county of Allegheny, for an other term. Mr. Smith has been a most attentive and skilful inspector and has rendered service to gas consumers, who will rejoice in the determination of the Governor to continue him in office.

Hearing Postponed.

The hearing in the case of John and Samuel Daugherty, who were charged with felonious assault and battery in shooting Michael Cronin, on Saturday night, the 23d of November, was to have taken place before the Mayor yesterday afternoon, but was postponed on account of the failure of one or two parties interested to appear. The defendants were taken back to jail, and the hearing has been fixed for next Monday at 2 o'clock P. M.

Aggravated Assault and Battery.

Mrs. Ann Donaldson made an information yesterday afternoon before Major Blackmore, charging Henry Botts and John Burns with aggravated assault and battery upon her husband, James B. Donaldson. She alleges that on Monday, the defendants made an attack upon her husband in a tavern at No. 826 Penn street, beating him with a poker, breaking his arm and otherwise badly injuring him. Burns was arrested and gave bail for a hearing. The other defendant has not yet been arrested.

A Fresh Stock.

A nice, fresh stock of newgoods has just been laid in at the store of Messrs. Boyd & Murray, No. 58 Fifth avenue, which was secured with such advantage that the firm are enabled to put the prices to purchasers at from 15 to 20 per cent lower than any place else in the city. The stock comprises a rich assortment of fine engravings, chromos, steel cuts, paintings, brackets, &c., suitable for home adornment, combining the useful with the beautiful. Messrs. Boyd & Murray will also provide frames all styles, for pictures, and promptly to order. Give them a call.

The McDaniel Case.

The Washington *Reporter* gives this fresh intelligence in regard to that McDaniel case, the missing Washington county merchant: "We were surprised to learn on Monday evening last that a lady living in Canonsburg had received a letter from a friend in Philadelphia in which the writer expresses surprise at the reports in regard to the disappearance of Captain McDaniel, and informs her that he is alive and well, and has been seen recently on the streets of that city. On the strength of this information Dr. Alexander left Canonsburg for the latter place on Monday, for the purpose of making inquiry in regard to the matter."

Unsuccessful Burglars.

Burglars attempted to force the safes of W. J. Hammond's office at the foot of Eleventh street on Tuesday night, but they did not get anything. The key to one of the safes was in one of the drawers in the office; they found it, and used it to open the safe to which it belonged, but found nothing in it except some books which to them were of no use. The other safe they carried into the yard, where they attempted to blow it open, but did not succeed; if they had, it would not have paid them for their pains, as it did not contain any money or valuables; however they damaged the safe considerably. No clue to the perpetrators could be found.

Coroner's Inquest.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Coroner West on the body of Catharine McCullen, who resided in the Thirty-fourth ward, (West Pittsburgh.) From the testimony adduced it appears that the woman has been suffering for some eighteen months from a complication of diseases, and of late a general debility has set in. She has had several physician attending her but for the three months past she has given them up, and began using patent medicines. From the fact that no physician attended her of late a coroner's inquest was necessary. A verdict of death from natural causes was rendered.

Fatal Accident.

A man named George Davis was instantly killed on Tuesday by being thrown from a buggy, near his home, Union borough, on the South Side. His horse became frightened and ran over an embankment, throwing him violently from the vehicle with the fatal result. Mr. Davis was fifty-five years of age, and formerly employed by Messrs. Lloyd & Black. He was considered one of the best master millwrights in the country, having built some of our largest mills, among which might be mentioned Lloyd & Black's and the Keystone. He is only a short time since he retired from the company owning the latter mill. In social life he was much respected, and his death will be sincerely mourned by a large circle of warm friends.

Arrested for Larceny.

An information was made yesterday before Mayor Blackmore by Mrs. Mary Ann Pollett against Mrs. Ellen Jones, charging her with the larceny of $275. Mrs. P.'s statement of the case is that on Tuesday afternoon she drew the above named amount from her bank, and then visited the house of the defendant, on Fulton street. While there she says that Mr. and Mrs. Jones gave her a drink of liquor, which she afterwards discovered to be drugged. While under the influence of this she was relieved of her money. Detective Long called at the house of Mr. Jones yesterday, and arrested Mrs. J., but found her husband absent. The woman was committed to jail to await the arrest of her husband.

A Fiendish Plot.

"At a late hour Friday evening a lady overheard, two men, who were standing near the dwelling where she resided, in earnest conversation in regard to setting fire to our city. One of the parties was anxious to set fire to some building, but the other objected on the ground that the snow would prevent a general conflagration. The lady immediately gave the alarm. In a short time a number of our citizens organized, and made a search through the town without finding the parties. The city was patrolled all night. Until this place is incorporated, there is slight hope for organized protection for life and property. We dislike to advocate such a way, but for the present there seems to be no other recourse to rid our city of the thieves and incendiaries who infest it. The first steps for the organization of a Vigilance Committee have already been taken, and all improper characters will be promptly dealt with. In the meantime our citizens should exercise the utmost vigilance in guarding against fire."—*Parker Transcript.*

FIRE LAST NIGHT.

Minersville Presbyterian Church Badly Damaged.

At seven o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was sounded from box 82, corner of Centre avenue and Minor streets, occasioned by a fire being discovered in the Minersville Presbyterian church, on Herron avenue, Thirteenth ward. The janitor of the church had lighted and heated the building preparatory for the regular Wednesday evening service, and had then gone to supper. Upon returning he discovered the carpet and seats in one part of the room to be on fire. The Wm. Phillips and relief engines, responded very promptly, arriving at the fire in four minutes after the alarm was sounded. The flames were soon extinguished, though not before the building was considerably damaged by fire and water. The loss will amount to about one thousand dollars, and the building was insured for two thousand.

There was no one in the building at the time the fire occurred, and the origin is not certainly known. It is supposed, however, that the fire was occasioned by the explosion of a lamp. The building was very old, and was damaged so that it will be almost impossible to repair it.

PITTSBURGH PRESBYTERY.

Regular Winter Meeting.

The Presbytery of Pittsburgh of the Presbyterian church, for the past two days has been holding its regular winter session in the First church (Rev. Mr. Scovel's), Wood street, and transacted considerable business—generally, however, of a routine character—connected with the interests of the denomination. The session commenced Tuesday morning, and adjourned yesterday at noon. Tuesday morning was devoted to routine business, reports, &c. Tuesday afternoon, a meeting was held in the interest of the Ladies' Missionary Society, at which an address was made by Rev. Mr. Johnson—a missionary, and in the meeting held by the Ladies, subsequently the general cause of Missions was discussed and plans for increasing the efficiency of the Society in its work here, agreed upon. Tuesday evening was devoted to a consideration of the subject of revivals,—the need and benefits of them, and their proper control. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Howard, Rev. Mr. Scovel, Rev. Mr. Noble, and others. There was quite a large attendance and the meeting was an interesting one.

Yesterday morning the Presbytery re-assembled, and spent some time in discussing Rotatory Eldership—a question that has recently engaged considerable attention in the Presbyterian Church. No definite action, however, was taken, and the matter was left just as it was sent down from the Assembly.

SUICIDE AT GREENSBURG.

A Man from Buffalo Shuffles off this Mortel Coil Through Poison at the Laird House.

A man by name of John Miller registered at the Laird House on Tuesday evening, and about ten o'clock went to his room. He put his name upon the book as coming from Buffalo, New York, which he claimed was his home. About an hour after he had retired some one passing the door of Miller's room heard a peculiar noise, as if some one was breathing rather hard. The door to his room was forced open and he was discovered in the agonizing throes of poison, and which soon proved his death.

Coroner Diver was summoned almost immediately and an inquest held, in which the jury rendered a verdict of suicide.

The deceased was a member of Lodge No. 196 I. O. of O. F. of Buffalo. The fraternity of Greensburg have taken charge of his remains and will bury it in a becoming and decent manner. The deceased had become despondent from the fact that he could find no employment and act must have been premeditated as the letter which he left will show:

I have been looking for work to make an honest living. I could not find anything to do. I will not steal or beg, so I thought I would put an end to myself. I trust in God. I belong to Lodge No. 196 I. O. of O. F., Buffalo, N. Y.

JOHN MILLER.

What the poison he used was has not been ascertained.

Letters Held for Postage.—John Quigley, Chicago, Ill., 3c; J. H. Ferguson, Wheeling, W. Va., 3c; W. A. Thompson & Bro., Brookville, Pa., 3c.; Lewis Engled, Rochester, Pa. 1c.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

The jury in the case of Deckenbach vs. Hare et. al., was charged, but no verdict returned up to the hour of adjournment.

Wilson vs. Shanker, action on a prommissory note, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $827.90.

Mary E. Morgan vs. D. W. Morgan. In divorce; a commission was appointed to take testimony.

Trial List for To-day.

No. 101. Ackerman vs. West. Penn. R. R. Co.
" 5. Goetring vs. Bates.
" 205. Davis ex. vs. Farrow.
" 1. Nixon et. al. vs. Fleming.
" 4. Beckert & Bro. vs. Drewfus.
" 10. Stewart & Bro. vs. Porter et. al.
" 13. Fowler for use vs. Yough. Shaft Co.
" 201. (O. L.) McDonald vs. McGinsy.
" 20. (O. L.) McGraw & Co. vs. Bartlet et. al.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The case of the city of Allegheny against James Andrews still engages the attention of this court. This was an action brought by the city to recover $500 with interest, for an assessment made on the defendant's property in the Third ward, Allegheny, to pay for the improvement of Willis street. The defendant claims that the improvement was not petitioned for by a majority of the property owners and therefore he is not liable. The case will likely be concluded to-day.

Trial list for to-day.

76. Robinson's exr's vs. Ogden.
89. Bruente & Co. vs. Walter.
78. Hide & Tanning vs. Normine.
40. Wells vs. Black.
74. Williams vs. Miller.
81. Mansfield & Fitzsimmons vs. Griggs.
102. Weisenber vs. Reyman et al.
110. Warden & Co. vs. Jones.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

Commonwealth vs. James McGovern, indicted for felonious assault and battery on oath of C. W. Leech, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Charles and Edward Everson, charged with assault and battery; Richard Everson, prosecutor. *A nolle pros.* was entered on payment of costs by defendant.

Commonwealth vs. George B. Smith, indicted for larceny; A. J. Finkerton, prosecutor. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to three months at the work-house.

Commonwealth vs. McGovern, indicted for assault and battery; C. W. Leech, prosecutor. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation for mercy. Sentence, $1 fine and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Julius Frager; indicted for assault and battery, Gustave Hirsch prosecutor; the jury said not guilty and directed plaintiff to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs. Kate Conyer, indicted for aiding a prisoner to escape, William Weaver prosecutor. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and put the costs on prosecutor.

The Frothonotary's office will be closed tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock on account of the funeral of Mr. Thomas Ross, a son of Prothonotary Ross and a former attache of the office.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

John Fritz, et al.,	Elizah Pomee,
Wm Erskine,	John Saybacker,
James Carter,	Riddle Allen,
J. H. Fritz,	Henry Thompson,
John Macain,	Charles Shiner,
Charles Carson,	John G. Henry,
Henry Butler,	John Grant,
A. F. Archibald, (2),	B. Hilderbrand,
James Parker,	M. B. Burger,
Henry Smith,	James Ritchie.
Henry De Boer,	David Swan,
Edward Warren,	Sacob Carlin.
John Fitzgeralaid,	

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In the case of the United States vs. Charles B. Lord, principal and Wm. Mansfield, surety, (West Pittsburgh.) From the testimony adduced it appears that the woman has been suffering for some eighteen months from a complication of diseases, and of late a general debility has set in. She has had several physician attending her but for the three months past she has given them up, and began using patent medicines. From the fact that no physician attended her of late a coroner's inquest was necessary. A verdict of death from natural causes was rendered.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MCKENNAN.

The case of Clow, vs. the Derby Coal Company, went to the jury yesterday morning, and after a brief absence they returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff, for the full amount of this claim, $29,961,93.

In the case of Moran in city of Pittsburgh, the jury found for plaintiff in the sum of 1,081,97. This was an action to recover interest due on railroad bonds.

The next case taken up was that of George D. Tindle, administrator of John W. Devine, against the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Jersey. The deceased was insured to the company for $5,000—the policy being taken out December, 1869—and the man dying in April, 1871. The company refused to pay the policy, on the ground that deceased had deceived them in relation to his health, and made false statements to the effect that he was of sound constitution, inherited no disease, and had not been under medical treatment for twelve years prior to taking out the policy. It is alleged that he was suffering from a species of consumption, and eventually died of the disease. The case is still on trial.

PREPARING FOR HARRISBURG.

Allegheny County Representatives in Council—Who Shall Take the County's Share of Offices. Thirty-two Applicants for Five Positions—Healthy Competition—The Result.

There was an interesting little gathering at the office of Mr. J. S. Newmeyer, Fifth avenue, yesterday afternoon—a gathering particularly interesting to a number of individuals who have been considerably exorcised, since the October election, in anticipation of the result of the meeting. The company to which so much interest attached was composed of the seven gentlemen who will represent our county in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg the coming Legislative season, and their constituency was on hand for the purpose of deciding who should be named as Allegheny's selections for the offices connected with the Lower House, to which our county is entitled. The subdivision of the positions gone gives Allegheny County four, with a strong probability that one more may be had. For those five places there was a goodly list of applicants—thirty-seven gentlemen expressing a desire to go to the front and participate by assuming any one of the situations. This, in one sense, at least, was pleasant for the Representatives, for it is always best to have plenty of material from which to make a selection,—but the difficulty and delicacy of deciding, perhaps, is largely overbalanced the other advantages.

The meeting was of course held with closed doors, and was presided over by Mr. Hyde K. Sample, assisted by Mr. Jas. D. Ramsey, as Secretary. As the proceedings began, a facetious member suggested that as there were thirty-four officers of the Legislature, and they had before them thirty-seven applicants, it would be convenient to fill all at once, and relieve other representatives from trouble, but there were no superable objections to this plan, and balloting for the five was entered into. This pastime continued for a couple of hours, when the selections were finally made—the following gentlemen being successful:

Wm. Coates, Shaler township; Hope Hastings, Plum township; Samuel Wallace, McCandless township; Joseph Mecherron, Robinson township, Wm. Moore, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

Of these, Mr. Coates, we believe, is the only one who has had legislative experience; he was in Harrisburg last winter as Transcribing Clerk. Mr. Moore is the alternate, and comes in for the fifth position, which, it is pretty generally understood, will be accorded this section. There were a number of applicants from Allegheny City, but all were unsuccessful, as the "rural districts" were the favorites. It is hinted that Allegheny will be compensated and consoled in some other way.

The result occasioned some surprise—in the cities—but some dissatisfaction was expected, as it would have been impossible to please all. Just what positions will be secured cannot now be told, as that matter is settled at Harrisburg.

THE MAYOR'S SALARY.

The Subject Indefinitely Postponed.

Yesterday afternoon the special Committee of Councils to which was referred the resolution in reference to fixing a salary for the Mayor, held a meeting in Municipal Hall. There were present all the members—Messrs. Johns, E. P. Jones, Arensburg, Patterson and McDonald.

The subject was discussed at considerable length, developing some differences of opinion as to what the amount should be. But finally without taking action the committee concluded to postpone the whole subject for the present and recommend that Councils await the action of the Constitutional Convention in the matter of City Governance. It is proposed by the Convention to include in the new Constitution some general law as a basis for the government of cities on an uniform plan throughout the State, so far as the general details are concerned. The Committee therefore concluded that as no change was thought of in connection with the present administration at the Mayor's office that the matter could easily be delayed until the Convention had finished its work and then perhaps a more satisfactory plan could be adopted.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

JOHN F. MCMURDY gave bail before Mayor Blackmore yesterday, for a hearing on Friday morning, on the charge of felonious assault on John Harbaugh, as mentioned in yesterday's GAZETTE.

JAS. A. MOORE made oath before Alderman McMasters, charging John Moore, (no relation) with larceny, in stealing from him an overcoat valued at twenty dollars. The coat was found on John's back, and had been stolen over two months. He was held in bail for further hearing.

MOLLIE COLLINS became obstreperous last night, and heaved half a brick through the window of Mrs. Savage's house in Strawberry alley. Lieutenant Irwin happened to be in that vicinity and took Mollie in charge. She sobered off in the lock-up last night, and will have a hearing this morning.

JOHN T. BOWER is not a trump or right bower either—though he tries to play high sometimes. His belt bower Mrs. Sarah Jane, makes oath against him before Alderman McMasters. In her affidavit she says he knocked her down, choked her till she was black in the face, then kicked her, and by way of variety drew a six barrelled Colt's patent, self-cocking revolver, and swore he'd have her life.

PERSONAL.

***After all the trouble of Chief Clark, Teets has been pardoned.

***David Harris, Esq., the popular candidate for Council in the Sixteenth ward, ran far ahead of his ticket on Monday.

***Deputy Mayor Phillips, of East Liberty, has tendered his resignation, and Alderman Joseph Irwin has been appointed by Mayor Blackmore to fill the vacancy.

***Thomas Ross, a son of the late Prothonotary Ross, died on Tuesday afternoon at the age of twenty years. The young man was greatly esteemed by all who knew him, and his death is particularly sad as he was just entering a career that would doubtless have proved most honorable and useful. The funeral will take place this afternoon at two o'clock.

FEED THE POOR.

Ladies' Relief Association—Work Commenced—Receipts and Expenditures—Acknowledgements—Officers, &c.

The Ladies' Relief Association, of Allegheny, held its twenty-fourth annual meeting October 4, 1871. After the election of officers and managers it adjourned to meet November 1st, to commence work.

Our President, Mrs. Dr. Trevor, had resigned the preceding spring, on account of a change of residence. Mrs. Henry Forsythe, the efficient Secretary, had also given up her office, so we had two empty places to fill.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

Work commenced in earnest immediately after our second meeting. It grew cold, so cold that 1,775 bushels of coal were distributed in November.

The ladies found that in addition to the usual causes of suffering, they were called upon to contend with disease in one of its worst forms. Small pox raged in the city all winter.

Notwithstanding the danger, however, relief was administered in all cases where application was made. Some way was always found to send what was necessary. Sometimes a milkman, in going his rounds, would stop in the morning and receive a bundle of clothing &c., to be left with a neighbor of a sick family. At other times the visitor of the district would herself take what was needed, to a place agreed upon between her and the recipient of her donation.

By whatever means it was accomplished I believe we can say that no appeal from the sick and suffering was disregarded. We all felt that even though the distribution of stores involved risk, the prevalence of the disease so terrible and loathsome in its character, made it doubly necessary that all the comforts we could give should be given. In many cases everything had to be supplied, not only food, but to prevent the spread of the contagion, bedding and clothing were destroyed, they also had to be replaced.

The drain upon our resources was so great that, if it proceeded nightly, each month closed with some debt upon us. But we felt that we *must* go on; and knowing that we were doing the work of Him who has given special commands to feed His poor, we felt that though our stores were limited, His are boundless and that we could trust Him to bring us through our straits. Our trust was not in vain. We closed our winter's work *out of debt*, thus maintaining the credit so jealously guarded during the quarter of a century of our existence as a society.

Now we begin our work again, and again call upon our friends to sustain us in it. We want your *sympathy* and want your *money*, and we feel assured that as we always have had them, so we shall during the winter of 1872-3. The donations of clothing both new and half worn which have been sent us are too numerous to mention. The kind donors will be glad to know that every article was put to use.

We wish to acknowledge the unfailing kindness of Dr. B. B. Smith, the city physician: He promptly made one visit when called upon by any of our managers to do so, but continued his services as long as they were required.

In the division of the "Fortification Fund" among various charities, we were not forgotten, and we now repeat publicly the acknowledgement which we made to the trustees at the time the money was sent us, in thanking them in the name of the poor of Allegheny.

We received from Mr. McFadden 287 "Brewer Fund" coal orders, 6,675 bushels, for which we thank him. In addition he distributed 8,077 bushels of coal, 2,184 lbs of flour, 837 yards of new flannel and other things in proportion.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mrs. R. D. Thompson, Treasurer in account with Ladies' Association for Relief of the Poor of Allegheny.

DR.

1872. Nov 1.	
To gentlemen's subscriptions	$1,431 86
To ladies' subscriptions	432 00
To general donations	28 14
To cash, fortification fund	778 08
To Church, Manchester	15 00
To interest on Mrs. Patterson's request	35 00
To premium on gold	1 00
To fees and fines	7 99
Total	$2,729 82

CR.

1872. Nov. 1.	
By cash paid coal bill	$869 22
By cash paid dry goods	147 47
By cash paid shoes	443 31
By cash paid groceries	192 17
"Fortification fund" deposited	700 00
Cash paid out by managers	77 95
Collectors Book	70
Cash to Sexton	10 00
Total	$2,729 82

OFFICERS FOR 1872.

President—Miss Mary Herron.
Vice President—Mrs. F. R. Brunot and Mrs. R. S. Hays.
Treasurer—Mrs. R. D. Thompson.
Secretary—Mrs. A. P. Morrison.
Managers—Miss Pressly, Miss Stewart, Miss McCurdin, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. McConnigle, Mrs. Poindexter, Mrs. Cochrane, Mrs. Sanderson, Mrs. Hays, Mrs. McCandless, Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Hoag, Miss Blackstock, Miss Orr, Miss Schwartz, Miss Morrison, Miss McClurg, Mrs. Dowell, Mrs. Sawyer, Miss Herron, Miss Whitten, Miss Ellis, and Mrs. Cole.

BREVITIES.

....The Woman's Suffrage Association meets this evening.

....The Mount Washington Incline Railway Company have attached a new steel wire to their cars.

....Henry C. Morrison received in first precinct, Twelfth ward, 229, and in second precinct 24, making, in place of Sam Santcliffe, who died on Monday.

....The *College Journal* is printed at the job office of Messrs. Moore, Kincaid & Nesbit, and its typographical appearance reflects credit on that establishment.

....A son of Mr. Jamison of Jamisons farm, Petrolia, was asphyxiated on the top of a tank at one of the wells on the farm yesterday. He was about seventeen years of age.

....The stockholders of the Allegheny Diamond Savings Bank have elected the following Directors for the ensuing year: H. M. Boyle, Matthew Steele, Adam Bepler, W. H. Faulkner, Dr. John Hamilton, H. M. Dunlap, Jacob Eisenbeis, Wm. Walker, George Comley.

....In yesterday's Criminal Court proceedings, we had John Lightner as being convicted of larceny when the verdict was Lightner not guilty. The jury in this case acquitted Mr. Lightner without leaving the box, and the Judge expressed his opinion that there was no cause for action whatever.

....In our report of the result of the Second ward election the type made us accredit only 215 votes instead of 318 for E. F. Houston, Esq., for Return Inspector, which was one vote less than Thomas Bigelow, Esq., for the same office. The vote in the Fourth ward for Common Council in the Sixth ward was 490 instead of 400.

....A brakeman named Matthew Christie had his hand severely crushed yesterday while coupling cars on Liberty street, by his glove catching and drawing his hand between the draw-head and the coupling. He was attended to by Dr. Hamilton, and boards at 773 Penn street. His home is somewhere near Greensburg.

....The Republicans of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, have suggested the following candidates to be voted for at the primary election to be held Saturday afternoon: Select Council—J. C. Fatterson; Common Council—Hugh McNeill, James Marshall, Jr., Peter Walter, Jr., Wm. Bielecke, Joseph Lantner; Director of the Poor—John Dean; Assessor—Alexander Postley; Assistant Assessors—Wm. Garder, G. Stevenson; Constables—F. Barker, John Willis.

MUNICIPAL MONETARY MATTERS.

Report of City Controller McGovern for the Month of November, 1872.

The following is the report of Controller McGowan for the past month:

RECEIPTS.

Diamond Market	$ 4,005 70
Fifth Ward Market	12 00
Fifth avenue Market	30 35
Streets per Hunter	80 00
Streets per Linderman	6 90
City Scales	129 00
Monongahela wharf	506 00
Interest on Bank Balances	2,743 80
Building Inspection	208 00
City Gauging	466 15
Geo. Neubert	16 00
City Tax, 1872	1,197 12
Fire Tax, 1872	702 68
Old City Special tax, 1872	345 10
Business Tax, 1872	1,156 59
Water Rents, 1872	4,346 94
Lawrenceville Special	118 10
Bonds sold on Water Ex. Loan	8,500 00
Vehicle Licenses	25 00
Water Works	183 00
Accrued int. on Water Ex. loan	37 20
Mayors' Office, Hon. J. Blackmore	10,587 30
Water Rents on New Buildings	370 77
Weighing Coal	56 65
	$ 37,776 15

EXPENDITURES.

Interest	$ 3,074 02
Salaries	2,858 27
Fire Department	5,766 53
Police	11,121 22
Water Works	7,776 28
Streets	1,152 16
Diamond Market	599 11
Fifth Ward Market	25 66
Fifth Avenue Market	3,630 00
Monongahela Wharf	163 73
Allegheny Wharf	218 13
Contingent	181 59
Roads	2,699 98
Surveys	1,023 17
Water Extension	121,111 42
Bonds, Interest	3,339 60
Street and Sewer Improvement	7,857 38
Total	$181,377 48
Balance in Treasury Oct. 31, 1872	$549,863 84
Receipts for November, 1872	37,767 15
Total	$587,630,99
Disbursements in November, 1872	181,377 48
Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1872	406,253 51
Deposited in City Depositories	406,253 51

DEPOSITORY ACCOUNT.

Keystone Bank	$135,417 83
Pittsburgh Savings Bank	135,417 84
Duquesne Bank	135,417 84

R. J. MCGOWAN, Controller.

Independence of the Few.

The rule of tyranny belongs not to kings; its not diers that oppress. The reins of government cannot gall the people, but look while I point out the tyrant indeed. He holds reins with bony but jeweled hands which his abject slaves, however much pierced by his goad of steel, tempered in flames of brimstone, and poisoned with the Night Shade's, deadly juice dare not break away from, or they perish, and their little ones, offspring of human flesh and blood, born by the same laws of nature as their father's cold, grey eyed, unfeeling, sharp-faced ruler, but by laws of wealth and little lower made, must aye forsooth must perish, for very lack of daily bread—this is the all powerful rein which none of art can equal. That the pittiess tyrant, in his sober hours holds so sternly and at other times turns over to a still more cruel and shallow-headed underling, who now bids fair soon to be a wealthy, honored man, but the strangest part of all their most outcous slaves with grateful expressive countenances, look up and thank the Lord that they were not made with the qualities for a rich man.

A BATCH OF BILLS.

Legislation for Allegheny County—Important Changes Proposed—Straightening Out Some of the Offices.

For some time past Henry Warner, Esq., our efficient County Controller, has been engaged in the preparation of several bills for presentation at the next Legislature which relate to certain matters of interest in county affairs. The drafts of the acts, we understand, have been submitted to the parties directly interested and have been approved by them, and also by our members.

One of the bills is for the regulation of the payment of county officials and clerks salaries, and provides that the same shall be paid monthly. It further provides that the salaries of the clerks shall be fixed in accordance with the provisions of the Fee Bill; and also takes away the salary of $2,500 allowed for clerk hire to the County Treasurer because of certain increased work, which is not now done. This last clause is approved by the Treasurer.

A second bill provides for the repeal of the act under which the present Jury Commissioner system is sustained, so far as Allegheny county is concerned, and in lieu thereof revives the old laws in force heretofore for the selection